The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1844. No. 2153.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLLMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ———, Berrima; MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclebrook; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

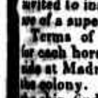
In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,



THE fine teak-built SHIP *NEPTUNE*, 800 tons burthen, W. J. Ferris, Esq., commander. This vessel, from her large size and fast sailing qualities, presents a most eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses to India. Parties desirous of proceeding in her as passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations, which are of a superior description.

Terms of freight.—£20 (Twenty Pounds) for each horse safely delivered over the ship's side at Madras, no payment being required in the colony. The shippers to provide forage, the ship finding water, fittings, and attendance.

The undersigned are willing to guarantee the payment of the proceeds of all horses consigned to their correspondents at Madras.

A considerable portion of the above vessel's accommodations being already engaged, she has room for a limited number of horses only, to secure freight for which early application to be made to the commander on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street.

FOR PORT ESSINGTON AND SINGAPORE.

TO SAIL ON THE 10TH INSTANT,



THE fine BARQUE *BINTANG*, D. M. Wright, Esq., commander. For freight or passage, apply to

BETTS AND PANTON, 295, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

For Passengers only, to sail positively on the 18th instant.



THE fine fast-sailing first class brig *GANNET*, 322 tons, Captain Nicol, has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board; to F. ENSWORTH; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE fine fast-sailing Brig *MUNRO*, A1, 225 tons, Captain Balfour. For freight or passage apply on board, to Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; or

J. B. METCALFE.

April 5. 4810

FOR LONDON.



THE FIRST-CLASS BRIG *WILLIAM STOVELD*, 187 tons register, has the whole of her dead weight on board, and is now loading with wool. For freight of light goods, or passage, apply to Captain Davidson, or to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Third number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Sketch and Description of the Beacon to be erected on Raine's Islet; Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; Imports and Exports for the month of March; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, from Port Phillip, Mauritius, and Calcutta; List of Ships in Harbour; Progress of Vessels Loading for England; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; First Report from the Select Committee on Shipwrecks; Harbours of Refuge, by Peter Cunningham, Esq.; Port Jackson—Arrivals and Departures in 1843-44; Sydney Price Current; Commercial Remarks; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Lighthouse Dues on Vessels Entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Exchanges; Freights, &c., &c.

Copies of the first and second numbers can be had gratuitously, by applying at the Office, No. 586, George-street.

Subscription to commence from the 6th April.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.
J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church hill. 5857

WE, the Undersigned Stockholders, and others, interested in the prosperity of the colony, hereby earnestly entreat the attendance of our fellow-colonists, at the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at Three o'clock, P.M., to take into consideration the New Regulations respecting the Squatting interest, which, if carried into effect, must inevitably increase the existing difficulties of the colony to a most fearful extent.

W.C. Wentworth, M.C.	Fred. M'Connel
W. Bland, M.C.	Ray and Glaister
J. Blaxland, M.C.	William Forster, J.P
Charles Cowper, M.C.	F. L. Wallace, M.D.
C. Nicholson, M.C.	Robert Bourne
H.H. Macarthur, M.C.	George Chisholm
W. Dawes, J.P.	R. Jones
A. W. Scott	Francis Kemble
Francis Taaffe	T. H. Hood, J.P.
M. C. O'Connell	John Smith
John King	S. K. Salting
Alexander Busby, J.P.	John H. Challis
James Chisholm	Horace Flower
R. R. Mackenzie	Thomas Must
George MacLeay	J. R. Young
John Dobie, J.P.	R. J. Want
William Busby	Jonathan Thorp and Co.
John Reeve, J.P.	Thomas Stubbs
J. T. Armitage	Edward Hunt
John Tingcombe	Thomas Brown
J. Blaxland, J.P.	William Brown
Leopold P. De Salis, J.P.	James Tegg
Oswald Bloxsome	T. W. Smart
John Stirling, J.P.	Wm. Mitchell Boyd
Walter D. Leslie, J.P.	W. Ford
Robert Graham	R. Campbell
Evan Mackenzie, J.P.	W. C. Raymond, J.P.

Sydney, April 3. 4749

GEORGE STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE STREET.

TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may with perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly *qualified*, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon-Dentist from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, which may be seen at his residence daily. All consultations free. Sets of teeth by self-adhesion, without springs or clasps. Scurvy in the gums cured. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimen of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement	10	0
Teeth cleansed	10	0
Drawing teeth	2	6

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Ladies and Families attended at their private residences.

N. B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor.

Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's, Auction Rooms. 1187

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate, begs most respectfully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared: and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of that support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the manners of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete wine stock of the most superb wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and to which he begs to call their attention.

REDUCED PRICES AT THE "ROSE" INN, MAITLAND.

MR. P. J. COHEN, having been told by several persons that they were not aware that he had made any reduction in his Hotel Charges, begs to take this opportunity of assuring his friends, that he has done so for some time past, and in order to convince them, he does not hesitate to publish his list of prices, assuring them at the same time that the same attention to their comfort which has always characterised his establishment will be strictly attended to.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Breakfast.......from	1	6	to	2	0
Dinner ....from	2	0	to	2	6
Tea or Supper...from	1	6	to	2	0
Bed................	2	0			
Servants' Meals, each	1	0			
Horses.....per night	3	0			
Ditto, per week......	15	0			

J. P. C. will also be happy to receive two or three respectable Boarders at his own table, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Settlers and others bringing down Sheep and Cattle for Boiling Down will find Mr. King's Establishment very convenient to the "Rose Inn." 4684

TRAVELLING MADE EASY.

TO BE RAFFLED, in a few days, a well known fast Trotter, rising five years, new harness and chaise complete; Eighteen Members, £2 2s. each, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England. Full particulars may be had, upon application to Mr. E. D. Barlow, Colonnade, Bridge-street. 4770

DAPTO AND ILLAWARRA SHEEP AND CATTLE STEAM MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has, at his Steam Mills, Dapto, formed an establishment (for which his premises afford great conveniences) for melting, by steam, sheep and cattle. The Dapto Mills are only one day's journey from Bong Bong, and the owners of the *Sophia Jane* have undertaken to convey the tallow to Sydney at ten shillings a ton.

A person who thoroughly understands the business, having served his time to it in England, has been engaged to manage the melting department.

The price will be, for melting a bullock, ten shillings—a sheep, ninepence: for which the tallow will be packed, and delivered on board the steamer. Parties must find their own casks, or pay the cost price of them.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Croft, Auctioneer, 579, George-street, Sydney (opposite the *Morning Herald* Office); Mr. J. J. Higgins, Berrima; or

GEORGE BROWN, Dapto Mills.

P.S. The boilers are sufficiently large to melt one thousand sheep in a day. 3200

AUSTRALIAN FLEECE. 315, PITT STREET.

AS will be seen from Mr. Stubbs's advertisement, the above Premises are to be sold, or let by auction, on Wednesday, the 1st of May.

Jonathan Thorp and Co. beg to acquaint the public, that they will commence selling off, THIS DAY, the 8th April, at a fearful sacrifice, the whole of their stock of Drapery and Silk Goods.

The undermentioned goods are well worthy of notice:—

Double-width Orleans cloths, at 15d. per yard
" Merino at 21d. "
Figured " at 12d. "
Silks, from at 21d. "
Rich ducapes, 2s. 6d. to 3s.
A lot of bonnet satins, at 3s. "

A great variety of rich silks and satins for evening dresses, very cheap.

White Aerophanes, at 2s. 6d. The best quality French Merinoes, 5s.

A great variety of hosiery, consisting of socks, half-hose, white cotton hose, Grecian boots, lambs' wool shirts, and drawers.

The whole of the above have been reduced fully one-third off former prices.

Cassimeres and buckskins, 4s. 6d.
Superfine broadcloths, 9s.
White and coloured drills, 12d.

The usual stock of calicoes, longcloths, flannels, sheetings, dimities, muslins, prints, slops, blankets, rugs, quilts, &c., &c., &c., at a reduction of fully 25 per cent. 4823

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

BY Purchasing their Drapery at the "BEE HIVE," a saving of fully two shillings and sixpence in the pound will be made.

JUST RECEIVED,

One bale, each 8 4, 9-4, and 10-4 Witney blankets
One bale, ditto, ditto, counterpanes
One bale, ditto, ditto, coloured counterpanes
Two bales striped shirting
Ten cases Hargreave's and Hoyle's prints, at a great reduction in price
Two cases English tweeds
One case superfine cloth
One case cassimeres, buckskins, and doeskins
A regular supply of colonial tweeds, always on hand
Three cases Hosiery, comprising,—Women's white, coloured, and black cotton: women's black worsted, and coloured lamb's wool, men's brown, white, and coloured half-hose, men's brown, white, and coloured hose
One case Princess Royal crapes, an entirely new article for ladies' dresses
Two cases Scotch plaids
Fifteen bales brown and bleached calicoes
One bale Kidderminster carpets, at extremely low prices
One bale Wilton rugs, at prices lower than ever before offered in the colony
Two bales very superior Welch and Lancashire flannels
A few pieces double width patent flannel, quite a new manufacture.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Still continues to give that satisfaction to those parties who patronise it, for which it has been famed since its commencement, every attention will be paid to all orders; and prices considerably lower than any other house in Sydney.

A LIST OF PRICES IS SUBJOINED:—

COATS.

Superfine black, blue, and coloured cloth coats, £1 15s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, £2 10s.
Very best West of England ditto, £3 10s.
English Tweed ditto, from 25s. to 35s.
Colonial Tweed ditto, from 30s. to 35s.
Beaver and Pilot Frock Coats from 35s. to 45s.

TROUSERS.

Superfine black and coloured cloth trousers 15s.
Very best West of England black Cassimere trousers, 25s., usually sold at two guineas.
Colonial Tweed ditto, from 13s. 6d. to 15s.
English ditto ditto, from 12s. to 14s.

NEWLY ARRIVED—

West of England buckskins, doeskin, and Kersemere trousers, in great variety, from 16s. 6d.
Gambroon, Cantoon, fancy drill, and cassinet ditto, from 4s. 6d.

WAISTCOATS.

Gentlemen's rich, plain, and figured velvet vests, superior quality, from 25s.
Ditto ditto satin ditto, from 12s. 6d.
Best West of England black cassimere, 12s. 6d., usual price 20s.
Valencia, a great variety of new and splendid patterns, from 6s. 6d.
Quilting and Marseiles, from 4s. 6d.

OBSERVE! THE BEE HIVE, Nos. 270 and 272, Pitt-street.

N.B. For cash only, and no abatement. 4559

BLANKETS AND SLOPS.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Twenty bales of extra-stout WITNEY BLANKETS, of 8, 9, 10, and 11 quarter.

ALSO,

An excellent assortment of WINTER SLOPS.

4704 A. & S. LYONS.

Bass's Strong Ale, No. 2,
Bass's Brown Ale, No. 3,
Bass's East India Pale Ale,
Allsopp's Burton Ale,

IN hogsheads and barrels, just landed, on sale at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,
Customs Buildings, Harrington-street,
April 6. 4767

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

BENCH Planes, Moulding Planes in great variety, Sash Fillestres, Compasses, Planes, Thumb Moulding, &c., &c.; Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Bevils, Dowl Boxes, Boxes and Taps, Hand, Tennon, and Dovetail Saws; with every requisite for buildings; all at the Lowest Prices for Cash, to suit the depressed state of the times,

At T. WOOLLEY'S, Late T. and M. Woolleys'.
Corner of King and George streets, Sydney.

FOR SALE at T. WOOLLEY'S, *late T. and M. Woolleys'*—

WOOD-WARE,

Consisting of English butter churns, wooden bowls, spoons, rattles, milk strainers, and bankers' sponge bowls.

FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Light double and single carbines, holster and pocket pistols, double and single fowling pieces, sabres, swords, cartridges and ball of sizes, percussion caps, powder, shot, dram and powder flasks and belts, and gun fittings of all descriptions.

CUTLERY.

Best Sheffield knives and forks, sporting knives with instruments, pen, pocket, pruning, castrating, butchers', desk, bread, fruit, table, dessert, and sheep-foot knives; sets of castrating instruments in leather cases; ham slicers and round of beef carvers; a large assortment of scissors, steel snuffers, tool chests, razors of all descriptions, fleams, lancets, and nail files.

Corner of King and George streets, Sydney. 4673

CITY WINE AND SPIRIT MART, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, IN GEORGE-STREET.

RICHARD BROWNLOW takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Sydney and of the colony that he has REOPENED his old-established Wine and Spirit Stores, with one of the best-selected stocks of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c., &c., in the colony.

R. B. most respectfully solicits the public to call at his stores, when he flatters himself they will bestow on him that patronage he once so liberally enjoyed. 328

GOLDEN CANISTER. NEW TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE, MARKET-STREET EAST, BETWEEN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS, SYDNEY.

R. KEBBY begs to inform his Friends, Families, and the Public, that he has commenced business as above, with a choice and well assorted stock of Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.; and in making this announcement he particularly invites purchasers to favour him with *a trial*, being convinced that from his long experience as a grocer in the British Metropolis, and having purchased his goods on advantageous terms *for cash*, he is enabled to offer *superior articles* (for ready money), at such prices as cannot fail to suit the *real economist*.

April 6. 4780

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.

FISHER AND CO.

November 6. 6686

DUNBAR'S ALE AND STOUT, AT 9s. PER DOZEN, AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S, CITY MART, 474, GEORGE-STREET,

2500 DOZEN ALE and STOUT, just landed, in prime condition, and may be had in any quantity, at 9s. per dozen.

An allowance made to the trade. 3639

FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, EX *NAVIGATOR*, FROM NEW YORK. NOW LANDING,

579 PACKAGES superior Virginia and Honeydew Tobacco, at 2s. 10d. per lb., eighteen figs to the pound.

On Sale at ISAAC SIMMONS'S, City Mart, 474, George-street.

An allowance to the trade. 4240

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Hysonskin, congo, and fine teas.

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street. 3723

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5000 well-rooted orange layers from the well-known good stocks planted by Barker and Norris, from one to three years old; a few deciduous trees, and about 200 healthy oak. The above may be inspected on application to

J. BROWN,
1829 Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Private Contract, the undermentioned valuable Farm, situate at Dapto Illawarra, and described as—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the county of Camden, and colony of New South Wales, forming a portion of six hundred acres, granted originally to George William Paul, and which said portion contains by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-four acres, more or less, commencing at a point on Mullet Creek, where the said grant adjoins Brady's land: and bounded on the west by the western boundary of the said grant, being a line bearing north sixty-nine chains and fifteen links; on the north by a line bearing east thirty-six chains to Edward Hancock's land; on the east by the west boundary of Edward Hancock's land, bearing south thirty-one chains—thence by a part of the south boundary to Edward Hancock's land, bearing east, six chains and sixty links—thence by a part of Cornelius Whelohan's western boundary, bearing south, twenty-nine chains and fifty links to Mullet Creek; and on the south by that creek to the commencing point.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to Messrs. Hebblewhite and Davy. 4762

LAND NEAR NEWTOWN CHURCH AND COOK'S RIVER.

TO be SOLD or LET, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers or tenants, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate on the Newtown Road, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

Inquire at the Office of the Australian Trust Company, Church-hill. 4734

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned requests farmers to observe, that he is ready to purchase good English Barley, in any quantities, for cash.

JAMES WRIGHT.
2170 Australian Brewery.

EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS

CASH will be lent on Mortgage for three or five years, and in one sum or such smaller amounts as may be desired. Apply to

JOHN DILLON,
4797 Solicitor, York-street, Sydney.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO., OF LOWER GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

A MEETING of the Creditors in this Estate will be held at the Counting House of Messrs. F. Mitchell and Co., Lower George-street, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at two o'clock, p. m., to receive the Trustees report, and to decide as to the future management of the estate.

By order of the Trustees,
WM. BUYERS.
Sydney, April 2. 4640

THE Trustees of the Estate of Richard Jones request the Creditors to attend at the office of Messrs. Donaldson, Dawes, and Co., on Friday, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, on important business connected with the estate.

Sydney, April 4. 4736

NOTICE.—The undersigned will place all accounts to 31st December last, (without any exception) in the hands of their Solicitor, if not settled before the 30th instant.

BULL AND WOODWARD.
Commercial Store, Goulburn,
April 1. 4680

NOTICE.—No orders drawn on the undersigned by any person, will be paid after this date.

JOHN PETHICK.
Currawang, Lake George. April 1. 4789

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, (a member of the Church of England), who is competent to instruct in the usual branches, including French and Music, wishes for a situation as Governess. The most satisfactory references as to respectability can be given. Apply to No. 267, *Herald* Office. 4374

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Gresford, Upper Paterson, and has been missing several months, a powerful bay MARE, with bald face, and one or both hind fetlocks white, branded Z on the off side ribs. A reward of five pounds will be given if stolen, and two pounds if strayed.

THOMAS L. PATCH.
Gresford, March 28. 4584

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

THE above is now respectfully offered to a gentleman who is likely to become a permanent resident in a family of respectability. The situation is pleasant, and the terms (single bedroom) at 16s. per week. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office. 4739

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To Let, a Parlour and Bedroom, with the use of the kitchen, in Prince-street North. Rent 10s. per week. Apply to P. J., *Herald* Office. 3986

HOUSE TO LET—a genteel residence, at the north end of Cumberland-street, adjoining that of Mr. Justice Burton. Rent very moderate. Apply on the premises. 4324

TO LET, Family Residences on the Chippendale Estate, at very moderate rents. Apply to

MR. DELOITTE,
4665 Miller's Point.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

TO BE LET, a pretty Cottage, having French windows, and verandah, and good garden, on the banks of the Parramatta River, at Bedlam Point Ferry, where the steamers stop several times daily,—it contains five rooms, and two attics; rent low; apply to Mr. Birnstingl, jeweller, &c., George-street, opposite the Military Barracks. 4196

TO LET (in consequence of the present proprietor being about to return to England in a few months), that old-established first-rate INN, now in full trade, commonly known as Martin's, at the Cross Roads, near Liverpool. For particulars apply to Mr. Titterton, Talbot Inn, Sydney, or to

4586 JENKIN COLES, Cross Roads

CRESWELL PARK ESTATE.

TO BE LET, (on lease, for such term as may be agreed upon,) the above Estate, containing 1690 acres, situate at Page's River, within two miles of the township of Murrurundi, upon which is erected a good weather-boarded cottage, containing four rooms, with large store, stables, barn, stockyards, huts, &c.; 500 acres of the above land is substantially fenced into five paddocks, and forty acres of which are in cultivation.

The above will be let at the low rental of £100 per annum, one half of which would be taken in wheat and maize. For further particulars and to treat for the rental, apply to the proprietor, Mr. John Single, Penrith, or Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 373

BURKE HOTEL, APPIN.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, from the 1st day of July next, that commodious and complete Inn, known as the Burke Hotel, consisting of fourteen rooms, with spacious cellarage, detached kitchen, laundry, stable, coach-house, &c., a garden well laid out with fruit-trees, situated only ten miles from Campbelltown. Application to be made to

JOHN HURLEY,
Campbelltown, March 27. 4448

SALES BY AUCTION.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

VELVETS, SILKS AND SATINS, HOSIERY, SLOPS, PRINTS, KID GLOVES, &c.,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH APRIL,
at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One case silk velvets, figured and colored satins and silks
One ditto kid gloves
Two ditto assorted hosiery
One ditto moleskin trousers
One ditto white cantoon ditto and jackets
One bale Flushing trousers
One ditto pea jackets
One case umbrellas, bone-ribbed
One case reel cotton
One case assorted thread
One case prints
Three bales twine
Silk handkerchiefs, print dresses, &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of household furniture
Terms—Cash. 4783

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

J. Cornell, over 125 in diamond—One case Boots and Shoes, damaged by salt water, ex *Caledonia*, Liddle, master.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH APRIL,
at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case damaged by salt water, containing—
Thirty-six pairs men's tie shoes
Twenty-four pairs men's Blucher boots
Twelve pairs youths' shoes
Twelve ditto ditto
Thirty ditto ditto
Thirty pairs youths' Bluchers
Six pairs French calf Wellington boots

Terms, cash. 4826

TWENTY CASKS ASSORTED CUT GLASS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF SOFT GOODS.

JOHN G. COHEN, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, 9TH APRIL,

Twenty casks assorted glass, consisting of—
Fifty dozen cut tumblers
One hundred dozen cut wines
Fifty dozen plain tumblers
Fifty pair cut decanters
Twenty dozen cut salts
Fifty dozen plain Prince's wines
Four casks assorted glass
One hundred finger cups
One hundred wine coolers
Fifty cruet frames
Twenty dozen custards
Twenty dozen jelly glasses

Terms, cash. 4835

FIRST-RATE FOUR YEAR OLD SADDLE HORSE.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock,

A four year old horse, dapple cream colour, silver main and tail; warranted sound and free from vice; carries a lady, and has never been in the hands of a dealer.

Terms, cash. 4813

SHARPS, BRAN, BARLEY, PATNA RICE, GROUND RICE, RYE SEED, FINE FLOUR.

To Private Families, Stablers, Dairymen, and Feeders of Pigs.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia.

At Eleven o'clock,

Ten tons sharps
Twenty tons bran
Eight tons ground rice
One hundred and fifty bushels barley
Forty bushels rye seed
Ten tons fine flour.

Terms at sale. 4814

LIBRARY,

containing many valuable Law Books;

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; CHOICE WINES, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock precisely,

at the residence of W. F. De Salis, Esq., Fort-street, who is leaving for Europe,

The whole of the household furniture, wines' library (containing many valuable law books), kitchen utensils, &c.

The above may be viewed the morning of sale, and catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 4761

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Repository, on

SATURDAY, 13TH APRIL,
At Noon,

The following valuable Stud:—

ENTIRES.

ALBERT, bay, with black points, four years old, by Admiral, out of a pure Hector mare; broken in to saddle.

JUPITER, bay, with black points, two years old, by Mr. C. Roberts's imported horse Jupiter, out of a pure Hector mare; broken in to saddle.

Fifteen Geldings, from three to six years old
Six Colts, a year and a half old
Twenty-three mares, from three to seven years old.

The above are by the well known thorough-bred horses Gratis, Legislator, Jupiter, Admiral, Farmers' Glory, Sir Oliver, Albert, Goldfinder, Samson, Selby, Clydesdale, &c.

Several of the mares have foals at their feet, and are again stinted.

In the above described stock are included—
Seven Timor mares
Four ditto geldings
Three half-bred, from Timor mares by Arab horses, and
One cream-coloured Java pony.

The above will be for inspection four days before the sale, at the Repository, where catalogues may be obtained.

Terms at sale. 4497

INTENTED SALE

OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, OPPOSITE THE MILITARY BARRACKS IN GEORGE-STREET.

MR. LYONS will shortly bring to the hammer ALL THAT extensive range of HOUSES at present in the occupation of

Mr. Tegg, bookseller
Mr. Ellard, music-seller
Mrs. Dick, jeweller
Mr. Phelps, Australian General Assurance Office
Mr. Blackman, auctioneer
Mr. George Moss, City Hotel
The Sydney Bank,

Together with the STORES AND GROUND in the rear, forming the MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY in buildings and situation which has ever yet been offered in the Market of New South Wales.

☞ The day of Sale in future advertisement. 4812

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

(From the Examiner.)

THERE is a common habit of Magistrates which we are utterly at a loss to account for. A bad case is before them, they hold forth on its enormity, and take care to show that the law has given them power to punish it with adequate severity; and, having made this quite clear, they then proceed to award some small penalty, telling the prisoner at the same time that he may consider himself fortunate for getting off so lightly. They first prove what would satisfy the justice of the case, and then they congratulate the offender that they inflict a punishment short of what they have demonstrated to be due, and within their powers.

An example in point has just occurred at the Mansion House. The conductor of an omnibus having been convicted of fraudulent and ruffianly conduct to a lady, "The Lord Mayor said, *the case was a most nefarious one. Perhaps the defendant did not know the sort of punishment which it was in the power of the Magistrate to inflict.* It was in the power of the Magistrate to send a person guilty of such conduct *for two months to hard labour at the treadmill, and the defendant might congratulate himself upon escaping such a punishment upon such an occasion.* The sentence upon him was, that he should pay the sum of 40s. and costs. As for the lady who had been so much insulted, the public were deeply indebted to her for having in so spirited a manner done herself justice."

The public is indebted to the spirited lady, but not at all to the Lord Mayor, for having given the ruffian reason to congratulate himself on his escape for a small fine instead of imprisonment for the outrage. If the case was, as the Lord Mayor charcterised it, so nefarious, why were the powers available for the punishment of it only mentioned not to be applied, and to show the offender that he had cause for congratulation? We cannot see why a brutal offender should be sent away under the impression that he has been fortunate. What satisfaction to justice or to the public is this sentiment in the fellow's mind? The self-congratulation of the offender is not amongst the objects of justice. Ruffians are not turned from their ways by seeing that there are fortunate ruffians, thanks to the peculiarity of administering the law, short of the demands of justice.

It seems to us, that it would be wiser in such cases to impose the measure of punishment due to the outrage, and to give the prisoner to understand that nothing has been spared him which justice required, and nothing inflicted beyond what justice required. True justice affords no cause for either congratulation or complaint.

In the case before us, the fine of 40s. may have been a fit penalty, but why then talk of a heavier punishment as applicable, and tell the prisoner to congratulate himself on his escape from it? If the heavier punishment would have exceeded what was just, the magistrate should not have treated the infliction of it as possible, for it would have been injustice; if the heavier punishment was due to the offender, the magistrate, in awarding a less, deviated from his duty.

DANGEROUS FREEDOM OF INDUSTRY.—The volatile oil of bitter almonds (frequently sold in shops as essence of bitter almonds), is a most potent poison, being in general four times as powerful as the prussic acid kept in a chemist's shop. A single drop of it will kill a cat in a few minutes. Sir Benjamin Brodie happening to touch his tongue with a probe which had been dipped in it, suffered almost instantaneously an indescribable sensation at the pit of the stomach, feebleness of the limbs, and loss of power over the muscles. These effects, were, however, quite transient. A few years ago, a lady in Aldersgate-street, London, was accidentally killed by it. She sent to a chemist's shop for *beech*-nut oil, to destroy worms; and the person in the shop, mistaking the inquiry for the *peach*-nut oil, served her with oil of bitter almonds, of which she took half an ounce, by which she lost her life. An hypochondriacal gentleman, forty-eight years old, swallowed about two teaspoonsful of the oil, and in a few minutes afterwards was found by his servant lying in bed, with his features spasmodically contracted, his eyes fixed, staring, and turned upwards, and his chest heaving convulsively and hurriedly. A physician, who entered the room twenty minutes after the draught had been taken, found him quite insensible, the pupils immoveable, the breathing stertorious and slow, the pulse feeble, and only thirty in a minute, and the breath exhaling strongly the odour of bitter almonds. Death ensued ten minutes afterwards. With these facts before us, it is, I conceive, highly improper for ignorant persons to employ it; yet is it extensively used by cooks and confectioners, for flavouring.—*Pereira on Food and Diet.*

OPPOSITION OF ROMANISTS TO BOOKS AND TRACTS.—The following statement was lately made at a public meeting, by Sir C. E. Smith, Bart.:—"The kingdom of Sardinia is governed by the house of Savoy, the hereditary foes to the principles of the Reformation. About two years ago a Swiss gentleman, studying for the ministry in the evangelical churches of Switzerland, went for his health to the baths of Aix, in Savoy. He had not been long there before a person applied to him, requesting him to lend her some evangelical books, and represented herself as connected with persons well known as Christians in the religious world at Geneva. After hesitating for some time, he was at last persuaded to lend her some tracts. She went with them—having been employed as a spy—to the curé of the parish; within an hour he went to the police, and within two hours that gentleman was arrested. Though a man of education and refined habits, he was cast into a dungeon with the lowest criminals, where he was detained for nine months for having distributed religious tracts. There are refugees here connected with Sardinia; I hope that fact will reach them, and let them contradict it if they can. At the town of Oneille, on the coast of the Mediterranean, an attempt was made to decoy an English gentleman, who was travelling there last winter, in the same way, by the police. The head of the police in that town applied to the waiters of the hotel, and actually endeavoured to persuade them to borrow books, in order that he might have wherewith to accuse him and his family. The police also employed a person high in office, in the time of Napoleon, to come and borrow books, that they might have the means of accusing, and perhaps imprisoning, that gentleman. To show the way in which Roman Catholic governments characterise the Scriptures, I will relate another fact. An English gentleman was travelling between Nice and Genoa, and had an opportunity of distributing two single copies of two books, one of which was entitled Lucilla; or the Reading the Bible, by Adolphe Monod, published by the Religious Tract Society. It is a very well written work on the subject of the right of private judgment, and he had an opportunity of lending it to several distinguished Roman Catholics before he left. The other book was the Christian Scriptures, translated from the Vulgate by Archbishop Martini, of Florence, a Roman Catholic. Upon his arrival at Genoa, he was waited upon by the police of the district, and desired to seal up any copies he might have of similar books, in order that they might be delivered to him at the frontier, and he was also desired instantly to leave the country. He refused—and I think rightly, as an English subject—to give up particular books; but said to the officer, 'If you like to incur the odium of taking books from an Englishman, my carriage and my rooms are at your service; but I will not to take upon myself to single out books as obnoxious.' He never heard anything more of the books. With regard to leaving the country he said, 'I must request to have the order in writing, with a statement of the grounds upon which I am sent from the country.' This was refused in the first instance, because there had been no diplomatic or official application; that was rectified by the consul being requested to make a formal application. The answer, of which I possess a copy, was a curious one. It was, that he was dismissed from the country for distributing anti-religious books—one being a human composition, which they had no right to call anti-religious; the other being the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour, translated by a Roman Catholic archbishop. That is the way a Roman Catholic government characterises the Scriptures."—*Christian Spectator.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—From Launceston, 2nd instant, the brig *Union*, 155 tons, Captain Grainger, with grain, &c. Passenger—Mr. Beverley Suttor.

April 8.—From Adelaide, 28th March, the schooner *John Pirie*, 105 tons, Captain Simpson, with flour, &c.

April 8.—From London, 16th November, and Dartmouth, 10th December, the ship *Cremona*, 400 tons, Captain Bulley, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Miss Donaldson and servant, Mr. J. L. Evans, Mr. Elliott, Mr. F. Elliott, Master and two Misses Elliott, Mrs. Unthank, Miss Unthank, Miss S. M. Unthank and three brothers, and Mr. John Edwards.

DEPARTURES.—None.

IMPORTS.

March 8.—*Augustus*, barque, 372 tons, Duff, master, from Port Adelaide: 3033 bags wheat, 244 bags flour, 80 bags oats, 56 bags bran, 6 bags pollard, 187 trusses hay, 1 case specimens, 4 tins cheese, 3 bundles leather, 1 bale bacon, 1 keg lard, 1 barrel beef, 17 kegs butter, 20 slate chimney pieces, 7 sacks potatoes, 72 bags sago, and 1 case plants, Order.

March 8.—*Arabian*, barque, 278 tons, Collins, master, from the Whale Fishery: 1100 barrels sperm oil.

April 8.—*Union*, brig, 155 tons, Grainger, from Launceston: 476 bushels wheat, A. Grainger; 2050 bushels wheat, order; 80 bags wheat, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 package leather, G. Morrison, 10 hogsheads rum, order; 84 bags potatoes, Grainger; 2 casks 1 case apples, Dean; 2134 bushels wheat, W. C. Botts. —Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents.

EXPORTS.

April 8.—*Bull*, 160, tons, Wrengren, master, for Tahiti: 5 barrels tar, 783 flagstones, 118 stepstones, 42 jars honey, 431 dozen garden fencing, 375 chairs, 103 tables, 9 sofas, 4 portals, 387 doors, 100 door frames, 51 window frames, 34 waggon wheels, 63 ladders, 209 yokes, 76 buckets and tubs, 53 studding-sail booms, 96 caulking mallets, 2 barrels tongues, 275 dozen deals and battens, 62 rafters, 42 spars, 46 kegs cherry brandy, 450 reams paper, (all originally shipped by N. Wrengren, and consigned to order); 4 cases haberdashery, 1 bale haberdashery, 1 case oil, 1 case oil, 1 box bottled fruits, 1 case wine, 1 bale slops, 3 cases slops, 3 trunks slops, 24 casks beef, 65 bags rice, 15 cases wine, 60 boxes tea, 100 kegs paint, 4 casks paint, 1 case knives, all consigned to Captain J. Moore, jun.

The *Union* saw the steamer *Shamrock* last Wednesday morning near Kent's Group; she had then a fair wind, and was going with all sail set. The *Dawson* had all her cargo on board, and would sail for Sydney on the 3rd instant. The *Coquette* was advertised at Launceston as being daily expected from Melbourne, when she would be put on the berth for Sydney. The schooner *Mary Ann*, Brown, hence, had not arrived at Launceston when the *Union* left. There had been no later arrivals from England, either at Launceston or Hobart Town.

The *Bull* dropped down to the mouth of the Cove yesterday, and will probably proceed to sea this day.

The *John Pirie* carried away her fore-topmast soon after leaving Adelaide; and was struck by a sea on Sunday night which carried away her stern boat. Her cargo consists of 1 keg, 3 cases, and 3 casks tobacco, 12 cases Geneva, 1000 bags flour, 10 boxes candles, 2 boxes sauces, 2 cases lucifers, 18 bags biscuits, 10 hogsheads porter, 66 bags wheat, 1 bale canvass, 10 barrels herrings, and 4 coils rope. She spoke nothing on the passage.

The schooners *Waterlily* and *Marian Watson*, from Hobart Town 23rd March, with detachments of the 96th Regiment, arrived at Launceston on the 28th; having disembarked those, and taken others on board, they sailed again for New Zealand, on the 2nd instant.

The *Cremona*, owing to the southerly wind and a strong ebb tide, was compelled to bring up at the Heads yesterday. The passage has been rather a protracted one, owing to delays experienced in the Channel; but she has been only seventy-four hours from Cape Otway to the Heads of Port Jackson. The *Everetta*, hence 1st August, arrived in the Downs on the 1st December. On the 8th February, the *Cremona* spoke the *Mary Nixon*, in lat. 35° 56' S., long. 16° 51' W., from London 9th December, for this port and New Zealand. February 19th, signalled the *C.C.* from Liverpool, for Singapore, in lat. 39° 38' S.

The *Governor Halket* was advertised for sale in London.

The *Richard Mount* left Gravesend for St. Kitts on the 6th December.

The *Adele Marquard*, hence August 3rd, arrived at Madras on the 15th September, and sailed again for Calcutta on the 17th.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER, morn	even
9	TUESDAY	6 20	5 40	1 18	1 42

Last Quarter, April 10, 13 m. past 8, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1844.

"*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*"

THE LICENSED GRAZIERS.*

THE meeting of stockholders to be held this day at the Royal Hotel, at three o'clock, will doubtless be numerously and respectably attended. All the licensed graziers who happen to be now in Sydney, and all others who are alive to the vast importance of that great colonial interest which this class of settlers represent, and to the alarming inroads with which it is threatened by the despotic regulations of last week, will, we are sure, feel it their duty to come forward on this momentous occasion. The interests of the graziers are the interests of the whole community: to injure them is to injure all ranks and conditions of the people. We are all therefore, to a man, bound to stand by them, and to exert ourselves, to the utmost limit of constitutional resistance, to protect them from the cruel oppression with which they are menaced.

A very sensible letter was published in our paper of yesterday, signed (we should hope in error) '*A Squatter*,' and adducing some strong facts to show the large gains derived by the revenue from the licensed graziers. As we were unwilling to take for granted a statement of so much consequence, intended for the information and guidance of the meeting of to-day, we have tested its accuracy by a careful reference to chapter and verse. We find the writer has fallen into two slight errors, one of which we can account for, but not for the other. He states the revenue received in 1842 from Depasturing Licenses at £600 more than the reality; and we do not see how the mistake could have happened. On the other hand, he states the expenditure on Commissioners of Crown Lands at £424 6s. more than was actually disbursed, having inadvertently included the expenses of the Port Phillip Commissioners "*within* the borders of location." With these exceptions, our correspondent is correct—unless we must also except £97 17s. 9d. of fees returned. The true state of the account stands thus:—

REVENUE.	£	s.	d.
Depasturing licenses ..	15,831	4	6
Assessment on stock ..	21,264	17	3
Fees and fines, and sales of unbranded cattle	2,634	2	0
	£39,730	3	9
Less fees refunded	97	17	9
	39,632	6	0
EXPENDITURE.			
Border Police, £9344 7 5			
Commissioners beyond the Boundaries.. 4910 17 2			
	14,255	4	7
Net gain to the colony..	£25,377	1	5

Our correspondent *very* happily opposes this result to the financial objection so frequently urged against the licensed graziers, that as they contribute nothing to the land fund, they participate in the benefits of immigration at the expense of the landowners. But the above statement demolishes this objection at a blow. The surplus of their taxation is equal, at 8 per cent., to the annual interest of a capital of £317,212; or at 6 per cent., which may be called the official rate, to the interest of £422,950, nearly one-half of the whole outlay on immigration! Away, then, with the calumnious falsehood that the licensed graziers pay nothing for the importation of labour! They pay a clear £25,000 a year for that purpose.

A contemporary of Saturday last (the *Weekly Register*) puts to us a set of questions which imply, that either a station, under the restricted definition of the new regulations, is *worth* £10 a year, or the occupation of a licensed grazier is unworthy of being followed or encouraged. In other words, if a stock station is not worth the rental which our Government has thought proper to demand, the colony of New South Wales should be abandoned. For it comes to this. Grazing is the life and soul of the colony; and if grazing is not worth following, the colony is not worth keeping. But grazing, fairly dealt with by the Government, *is* worth following: to grazing we owe all the wealth we possess; and by grazing alone can we hope to become a great and a prosperous people. It is therefore the special duty, and the obvious policy, of the Government to extend to our pastoral pursuits all the *encouragement* in its power; to nurture these pursuits as the staple industry of the country, and as the primary source of revenue; to promote their vigorous prosecution and gradual extension by holding out inducements for the immigration of British capitalists, and for the investment of capital in land and stock.

But has the Government done so? Is it doing so? Is it not doing just the reverse? Our contemporary asks, "Do we want a land fund or not?" We answer the question by another: What has destroyed the land fund but the preposterous law which fixed a price upon land at least five or six times beyond its known value? This piece of folly has been practised by my Lord STANLEY, under the enlightened and patriotic advice of Sir GEORGE GIPPS. And his Excellency is now consistently following out his own suicidal policy. Having stopped the *purchase* of land, he is preparing to stop its *occupation!* As no man in his senses will *buy* land, so neither will he *rent* it, for more than he believes it to be worth. The graziers, who are better judges on this subject than either Lord STANLEY or Sir GEORGE GIPPS, believe that, at the present prices of wool and stock, the new exactions are more than their slender profits will bear. And if they are right in this conviction, it follows, that not only will there be an end to fresh investments of capital, but the capital already invested will, if not destroyed, be withdrawn—the stations beyond the frontier be abandoned—and the entire colony impoverished. The whole policy of the Crown land estate centres in a question of profit and loss. If the Crown will not grant to its tenants a *beneficial* occupancy, it must soon have no tenants at all.

Reflecting men have for some time held the opinion, that the administration of this estate has heretofore been conducted on very immature, if not erroneous principles. The total absence of a fixed tenure—the instability of a yearly lease—the arbitrary power of the GOVERNOR, whereby he may not only refuse to renew that lease, but cancel it at any moment, or clog it with any terms and conditions he may think proper—these are the monstrous evils by which the whole system is vitiated; and high time it is that they were got rid of. It was hoped that some such plan as that suggested by the Bishop of AUSTRALIA would before now have been brought into operation. The leading features of the plan are, we believe, that the grazier should be allowed or required to purchase a certain part of his station as a homestead, with the right of pre-emption in the future purchase, to a limited extent, of the circumjacent lands. An arrangement of this kind, so congenial with the whole policy of colonization, would attach the occupant to the soil, stimulate his industry, encourage the investment of capital in permanent improvements, convert the solitary bark hut into the abode of domestic society, and promote refinement and civilization as well as the acquisition of wealth. Had Sir GEORGE GIPPS distinguished the eleventh hour of his government by the introduction of some such measure, coupled with a recommendation to reduce the upset price of land, he would have resuscitated his forlorn land fund, and have embalmed his memory in the affections of a grateful people. But he has frowned where he ought to have smiled; he has struck a hard blow where he ought to have bestowed a kind caress; he has demanded a sacrifice where he ought to have conferred a boon; he has made a multitude of enemies where he might have secured a host of friends; he has, by one harsh and impolitic act, branded his administration with odium and reproach, when he might with so much ease, and without the least compromise of duty to his Sovereign, have covered it with honour and renown.

Will the graziers permit us, before we close, to address to them a few words of caution? They have been wounded in a tender place, and at a time when they could least endure severity. There is therefore some danger lest their feelings should this day carry them away into imprudent violence of speech. For their own sakes—for the sake of their success in prosecution of the objects for which they are about to meet—we would beseech them to be calm. Let them fight their battle with hard facts rather than with hard words, with solid arguments rather than with violent declamation. Their cause is the cause of reason and of justice—it is, indeed, the cause of *their country:* let them therefore assert it with firmness, but with moderation; let them speak, and speak freely, as men sensible of deep injustice; but let them also speak as becomes gentlemen and British subjects.

* Why will these gentlemen persist in calling themselves by that odious and improper term, "*Squatters?*" They are no more squatters than they are bushrangers. Before the granting of licenses, when their occupation of the Crown lands was unauthorised, they were squatters beyond doubt; but the Crown having recognised them as its tenants, their occupation is as legal as that of any other class of tenants.

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

BY the *Cremona* we have received files of London papers to December 7, but there was no news of importance since our last dates.

The Irish agitation appears to have been hushed for a time: all parties seem anxious for a little quiet: in January, however, the trials of the conspirators will of course revive the repeal cry. The Rev. Mr. TYRRELL, one of the conspirators, died early in December.

The QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT were making a round of visits: they had been to Sir R. PEEL's seat at Tamworth, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE's at Chatsworth, and the Duke of RUTLAND's at Belvoir Castle.

Among the deaths we notice the names of the Countess of CORK, the Marquis of WINCHESTER, Admiral Sir GRAHAM MOORE, and General MORRISON. The death of Pope GREGORY XVI. had also been announced and contradicted.

We do not perceive any difference in the state of trade; there was a little dulness, but no falling off from the improvement of October and November. As usual, as soon as there was the slightest demand for goods, the mills were worked double time, as if the manufacturers wished to overstock the market as soon as possible.

The opinion that Sir ROBERT PEEL intended to introduce a fixed duty on grain instead of a sliding scale, was gaining ground, and the *Times* had commenced advocating the abolition of the corn laws, as they at present exist.

Mr. GREGORY, the editor of the *Satirist*, had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for libels on the DUKE OF BRUNSWICK and his Solicitor.

We give a few of the most interesting extracts we have been able to find, in another part of the paper.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

HOBART Town journals of the 23rd and Launceston of the 27th March, came to hand this morning. The principal topic which they contain is a series of complaints of the island having, as it undoubtedly has, been converted into a mere penal settlement. If convicts are poured in at the rate they have been lately, it will not be a safe place for free people to live in. JONES, the notorious bushranger, who has so long been the terror of the Colony, has been captured; his companion was shot. The Attorney-General, Mr. WELSH, had been dismissed from his office for fighting two duels,—one with Mr. R. STEWART, (formerly of Sydney,) and the other with Mr. MACDOWELL; it is understood that the quarrel arose from some expressions made use of as to the mode in which the learned gentleman had conducted a prosecution. Mr. HORNE was the new Attorney-General, and Mr. V. FLEMING Solicitor-General. Mr. GREGSON had obtained a verdict of £5000 against Mr. DOBSON, a solicitor, for libel; the libel was contained in a letter written by the defendant to Governor FRANKLIN, when Mr. GREGSON was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, in which the honorable gentleman, in reference to some dispute between himself and Mr. DOBSON, was called a perjurer and a forger. The jury gave the full amount of damages asked for.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

WE have been favoured by Mr. S. A. DONALDSON (who has returned to the Colony by the *Cremona*) with the following very interesting letter respecting a sale of tallow from Port Phillip. It will be seen that an inferior sample was sold at 40s. The hints as to the colour, quality, size of packages, should be as far as possible attended to.

London, 8th December, 1843.

Dear Sir,—A public sale of four puncheons and twenty-one hogsheads of tallow, imported in the *Glenbervie* from Port Phillip, took place this day. Owing to the depressed state of the market the major part was bought in at 41s. 9d. per cwt; and one lot (inferior, one puncheon and two hogsheads) was sold at 40s. One broker reports very favourably of the quality, and it will only require proper care to produce a first-rate article. In the above parcel there appears to be a mixture of beef and mutton tallow—this is a bad plan; they ought to be kept separate, as they are used for different purposes. We mentioned, yesterday, in a memorandum forwarded to you, that colour ought to be particularly attended to. White as possible, if deficient in this respect the depreciation would be 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Although the size of the package is not material, it will be convenient to have them of as nearly the same size as possible, for we can then take an average tare, instead of having every package stript.

Perhaps some experience may be required in melting down. We believe it is the practice here to select the best pieces of fat before rendering, and to make two or three qualities. However, we shall take every information and write you fully on the subject. There is no doubt of the fact, that the article will always be saleable at the market price to a large extent. A parcel of South American tallow, in the same sale, was partially sold at 37s. to 39s., showing the superiority of the New South Wales. The terms of sale are cash, less 2½ per cent. discount.

We could take off 2000 tons per annum without affecting the market. We shall feel much obliged by your informing us as soon as you can after your arrival in Sydney, the extent to which this business is likely to be carried, it promises to be most important in every respect, and any details as to the expense of production will be very valuable.

S. A. Donaldson, Esq.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

David Solomon, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.
James Milligan, a single meeting, at half-past ten.
James Wade, an adjourned single meeting, at eleven.
Daniel Smith, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past eleven.
Michael Reilly, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.
Henry Wilkinson, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past twelve.
Haynes Gibbes Allayne, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past one.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Newsham, a special meeting, at half-past one.
Thomas Manwaring, a special meeting, at a quarter to two
Thomas Rowley, a third meeting, at two.
Willis, Sandeman, and Co., a third meeting, at half-past two.
Arthur Willis, a third meeting, at three.

DEPASTURING LICENSES.—The *Herald* of to-morrow will contain a copious report of the public meeting called for the purpose of considering the recent regulations respecting depasturing licenses. Parties requiring extra copies for transmission to England are requested to give notice of the number they will require by nine o'clock this evening.

MR. R. BRENAN.—With reference to a paragraph in yesterday's *Herald*, we are requested by Mr. Brenan, to state that he did not make the affidavit on which the search warrant was issued.

THE SQUATTING ACT.—Yesterday Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, of Lane Cove, appeared before Alderman Macdermott and Mr. Windeyer, on a summons, at the instance of Mr. William Henry, to answer a charge for cutting timber on government land, and selling the same. Before the information had been read, Mr. Brenan, who appeared for the complainant, requested that he might be sworn. Mr. Nichols objected to his evidence, on the ground, that the complainant had become the informer in the case, and therefore, being an interested witness, his evidence could not be received. The Court appeared to be in favor of the objection, but as there were other objections to be taken, deferred deciding until they heard the whole. Three other objections, in substance as follows, were then stated, viz.: That the information was informal in calling the act a statute, whereas he knew of no statute on the subject. That the information was defective in not alleging the particular clause and words in the clause under which the complainant sued. Besides, it was not alleged, as ought to have been, that the Governor had given any notice respecting the land whereon the timber was said to have been cut—moreover, it ought to have been stated whether the defendant was disqualified from cutting, as a proprietor, a lessee, or an authorised occupier of crown lands. Mr. Brenan, in reply, considered, that having alleged that the defendant had no license, the information was good. After some consultation, the Bench dismissed the information for not containing the allegations mentioned by defendant's advocate. Mr. Brenan afterwards remarked that if this decision was correct, it would be impossible to draw any information under the Squatting Act for cutting timber on Government Land without a license, so as to obtain a conviction—in fact the decision made it a dead letter. The Bench closed the case by remarking that it did appear to be very loosely drawn in the parts adverted to.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—MONDAY.—This Court was opened before the Mayor, Mr. W. A. Miles, and Captain Hollingworth, at half-past nine, with a list of seven men, and two women, charged with drunkenness: two of the men, and one of the women, paid five shillings each; all the others were admonished and discharged. The vagrant list consisted of two men and six women, one of the latter was discharged, the five remaining women were each sent two months to Sydney gaol, as the house of correction for drunkenness; James Duncan M'Kenzie, for drunkenness, being a rogue and vagabond, and stealing a picture, two months in gaol; and John Cutts, who had been previously convicted as a rogue and vagabond, to be confined three months in Sydney gaol. The General List contained seven remanded cases, viz.: Henry Green and James Malady, two boys, for stealing £4 from the house of Green's sister-in-law, and Frances Sullivan, on suspicion of stealing a chemise and vest, all admonished and discharged; Samuel Dobbins, on suspicion of receiving some silver spoons which had been stolen by Anthony Dunn, discharged; A. Dunn, for stealing the same, remanded; Michael Fitzgerald, for protection, remanded to his father; William Cooper, who had been fourteen days in custody, on a charge of robbery, committed for trial. There were six new cases on the list, viz.: John Cornhill, charged with housebreaking and robbery, by Mary Walsh and Julia Hiska, the keepers of a disorderly house, where the prisoner lodged with them, admonished and discharged; John Kelly, a boy, for being at an illegal distance from his horse, and driving so carelessly along Elizabeth-street as to endanger the lives of several children, on Saturday after sundown, discharged, but an information to be filed against him; Elizabeth Sullivan, for disorderly conduct, two months to Sydney gaol; James Delany, for being drunk, and illegally on the premises of a person named Creigh, on the forenoon of Saturday last—when told to go about his business the prisoner gave the woman in charge, and poured forth a volley of abuse, but made off when a constable was sent for—he was followed and taken by Sergeant Holmes, whose trousers he tore with his teeth.—When searched at the station-house, several certificates of character were found on him, from which it was apparent that he had been passing under several names: he was ordered to pay 5s., in default of payment to sit six hours in the stocks, and to give security for good behaviour for twelve months, himself in £10 with two sureties in £5 each. Andriejas Besinte and Tomassa Thiers, for an assault, both bound to the peace, each in £10 with sureties in £5 each for twelve months. The only summons case was dismissed, the information being defective. The Court adjourned at a quarter to one, till nine to-day.

MR. PROUT'S GATE.—A few days ago a correspondent complained of the toll charged by Mr. Prout for going over his bridge near Cook's River; we said at the time that Mr. Prout had a right to charge, the gate being his private property. On Saturday last, however, a man was brought before the police Bench, charged with maliciously destroying property by breaking the staple of the gate in order to force his way; the object of Mr. Prout in instituting this prosecution was to determine his right to charge a toll. The information, however, was imperfect, and the case fell to the ground, on an objection taken by Mr. G. R. Nichols, who appeared for the defence. The Bench intimated that Mr. Prout would not be prevented from bringing the case on again under a proper information, but the defendant, advised by Mr. Nichols, promised not to offend again, but to pay the toll which Mr. Prout charged.

DOGS.—Up to Saturday inclusive, since the 1st day of October last, the total number of dogs registered in Sydney was 3023, and it is estimated that there are 2000 more within the boundaries for which no certificates of registration have been taken out.

INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon an inquisition was held in Mr. Stephen Butt's public-house, "the Angel and Crown," corner of Sussex and Liverpool streets, on the body of Alice Barton, aged twenty-one months, when the following evidence was given:—John Barton, the father of the deceased, deposed: The deceased left my house about four in the afternoon of Sunday, and was absent about a quarter of an hour when I missed her; I ran to the well to look for her, but saw nothing of her; inquiry was then made, but without avail; I then returned to the well, which is about ten feet deep; I got a clothes-prop and probed the well, when I felt something soft at the bottom; the body was raised in a few minutes to the surface; she was dead. Mr. Duncan M'Phee, surgeon, deposed: I was called in to see the deceased child; life was extinct; the body was warm: I applied the usual remedies of the warm bath and rubbing, but without success. The Jury found a verdict of accidentally drowned. After the verdict had been recorded one of the jurors stated that the present was not the first child which had been drowned in the same well; it is filled with stagnant water, and nothing else than a nuisance in the neighbourhood. The Coroner directed proper enquiry to be made, and, if the place was so situated, that an information could be laid against the proprietor, he would take care that the case was reported in the proper quarter for that purpose.

A NOVEL MODE OF MARRYING.—Yesterday, Andriejes Besinte and Thomassa Thiers alias M'Cue, natives of Spain, appeared at the Police Court on warrant, charged with assault by Wm. M'Cue, a native of Scotland, and who claimed the female prisoner as his wife. The information began by stating that the complainant charged her with incontinence towards him, and that the other prisoner was the person who was guilty with her; that when M'Cue returned to his residence both prisoners attacked and struck him, and Besinte drew a knife on him in order to murder him, and, therefore, he prayed they might both be bound to the peace, &c. The complainant, whose chin was adorned with a large bushy red beard, also informed the bench that he had been married to the woman in the year 1840, according to the form of marriage employed by the religious body to which he belonged, and that he did not wish to proceed against the woman provided she would return home and live with him. The woman in reply stated, that he had deceived her by pretending to marry her, but she had since ascertained that it was no marriage at all, she had therefore left him, and would not go back, as besides deceiving her, he was in the habit of ill-using her. The complainant had no witnesses in attendance, but in order to convince the Bench that she was really his wife, handed in a paper, of which the following is a copy, stating that that was the way in which people of his persuasion married. (Copy.)—"This is to certify, that Wm. M'Cue and Tomassa Thiers, both of Sydney, were married this third day of August, 1840, in Sydney, by me. (Signed.) CHARLES A. ROBERTSON. In the presence of three witnesses,—John Tuckwell, James M'Manis, and Elizabeth Savage—X, her mark." The Bench, after considerable consultation, ordered the defendants to enter into a bond to keep the peace for twelve months towards the complainant, as principals, in £10 each, with two sureties, each in £5. The Bench also informed the complainant that they could not recognise the marriage certificate as evidence that he and the female had been legally married. The complainant left the Court apparently very much surprised that Mr. Robertson's right to marry should be called in question.

MORE "WICKED WILLANY."—In good truth this time, poor Mr. Cooper was, as it would appear, to be victimised. The Inspector of Distilleries, on duty at the Brisbane, caught two men who had effected an entrance under the *sewer*, from Parramatta-street, with cans and bags, into the precincts of the distillery. They were making, so far as can be understood from the description, to the premises where the low wines (query—high spirits?) are kept. The officer in charge frightened them off, and they left their cans behind them.

BURGLARS.—It would appear that all the house-robbers in Sydney are not yet detected. Mr. Watson's house, in Cumberland-street, which was once before successfully attacked, was visited by some *gentlemen* on Saturday night, who attempted an entrance over the roof of the kitchen. Mr. Watson was from home, but the inmates of the house were on the *qui vive*, and the robbers descended on a pile of bottles, where they left marks, although they themselves escaped.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

AN adjourned meeting was held at Mr. Cross's, Windsor Hotel, on Saturday last, to consider the propriety of addressing any gentlemen who might be proposed as eligible to fill the forthcoming vacancies in the Windsor District Council.

Mr. LABAN WHITE proposed, that Francis Beddek, Esq., solicitor, should take the chair. This proposition being seconded by Mr. Joseph Smith, and carried unanimously, Mr. BEDDEK took the chair, and commenced proceedings by reading the advertisement calling the meeting, to which was attached the signature of Dr. Gamack, who had presided at the preliminary meeting. He then read a letter from Dr. Gamack, expressing his sincere regret that he was unavoidably prevented from attending on this occasion, in consequence of his being called upon to resume his official duties; also slightly alluding to the stake he held in the district, and expressing his most anxious desire that the electors would return gentlemen who would study their welfare, and the welfare of the district. Mr. Beddek then proceeded to state that he had read the report in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the proceedings of the former meeting, wherein Dr. Gamack had so amply and ably explained to the electors the necessity of their choosing as their representatives in the District Council men who would fill the office with credit to themselves and the community at large; that he felt it was almost unnecessary for him further to dilate on the subject. It was his intention now to call upon Mr. Lynch, at whose proposition the last meeting was adjourned, to make such observations as he might wish to submit to them; the former meeting having been adjourned in consequence of his motion, made him feel it is duty to call upon him. He then made an apology for not having attended the first meeting, and expressed his belief that it was a duty every elector owed to attend if possible, and the more particularly having an interest in the town. He hoped that on the occasion of the forthcoming election, they would exercise due caution in the choice of their representatives; it was a sacred trust imposed upon them, which they ought to be careful how they exercised; it was necessary for their own welfare that they should choose good men, who would have the best interests of the district at heart, and to whom so important a trust might safely be confided. With respect to the objects of the present meeting, he considered they had only met to discuss in a social manner the eligibility of certain gentlemen to fill the vacancies, merely in the course of common conversation. It was well known that it was the usual custom on the occasion of vacancies occurring, for a number of individuals to meet amongst themselves, and by requisition asking them to become candidates. This course not having been adopted, he could only suppose this meeting was, as he had before stated, for the purpose of considering, in the course of social conversation, who are the persons most fit to be entrusted. He hoped that no ill feeling would be shown on this occasion, and that the electors would confine themselves entirely to the subject in hand. The time of nomination was the time when the public and private acts of the candidates would be canvassed, and he did not see any occasion for meeting them here, but that they should confine themselves merely to a simple conversation amongst themselves, to consider who were fit and proper persons to represent them; and he thought by such a conversation, the object of the meeting would be obtained. He would not now press further upon their time, but would conclude by calling on Mr. Lynch, to make any observations he might be prepared with.

Mr. LYNCH stated, he was only one individual in the company, and the amendment alluded to by Mr. Beddek was carried by a show of hands, which of course included a number. He would, however, shortly give his reason for proposing such amendment, which was, that so small a number of electors were present as to satisfy him that no right and proper conclusion could be arrived at. He did not consider that the sense of the electors could be obtained in a meeting of about 20 out of 150, and therefore he thought the most expedient plan would be to adjourn it and give it proper publicity, the more particularly as sufficient notice had not been previously given. He then began to refer to some previous political acts, or grievances, as he called them, when he was called to order by Mr. White, the matter being irrelevant to the subject under discussion. He would not then further allude to them, than by saying he hoped for the future they would act with more discretion. He trusted that the electors would not this time be misled; he hoped they would conscientiously vote for the return of men who were likely to do them good. The times were now very bad, and many men who were formerly considered wealthy were now figuring in the insolvent list. They wanted men who would not oppress and overtax the colonists, and who would not be trying to drag money out of their empty pockets; such were the men he would wish to see them elect.

Mr. ODEL wished to make but a short remark, he considered the electors were bound if they had their own welfare at heart, to elect men who would discharge their duty fearlessly, the welfare of the district greatly depending upon them. He also made some inaudible remark as to Mr. Windeyer calling them the riff-raff of the district, but the actual purport was not ascertained.

Dr. WHITE remarked as to the manner in which their discussions ought to be carried on, stating that merely the object of the meeting should be kept in view, during the whole of their proceedings; it was therefore necessary for them to confine themselves to what concerned the meeting. He mentioned as a precedent, the practice of the Merchant Tailors' Company, (to which he once belonged), when a vacancy occurred. He considered the object they had in view was of the greatest importance, as upon their selection depended in a great measure the prosperity of this district; and he was sure that any man who felt the *amor patriæ* in his breast, must be deeply interested in the choice that might be made. It was the duty of all of them to promote the welfare of the district, as well as of the community at large, by every means in their power; and how could they do so more effectually than by choosing those persons as their representatives whom they were satisfied would have the prosperity of the district at heart? He hoped the electors would show by their choice that they had well considered the necessity of electing such persons. He expressed his hope that whoever were elected, the roads would meet with their early attention, as they were very bad at present, much endangering the knees of horses that might have to travel on them; and he trusted this branch of their duty would not be longer neglected by them. He would now conclude, stating that the object of the meeting was not to return, but merely to nominate fit and proper persons, and he hoped this object would be borne in mind by them, and that if eventually returned, they would prove to be such as would faithfully discharge the duties required of them.

Mr. L. WHITE stated that the worthy Doctor had started by alluding to his great desire for the welfare of the district, and in the after part of his discourse he had left that view out of the question in a measure; and had expressed a selfish wish, namely, that we should have good roads to save his horses' knees. Now, it was his desire that there should be no selfish interests, but all our interests should be combined in one grand focus, which it should be their aim to attain. It was his wish they should have good bridges as well as roads—

Dr. WHITE here interrupted, and explained that although he had particularised roads, still it was not merely the cause of the roads he would wish advocated; and as to Mr. White's allusion to bridges, it was well known that without good bridges, they would not be good roads. He, in conclusion, hoped Mr. White did not wish to throw his argument over the bridge.

The following gentlemen were then proposed and seconded, as being considered fit and proper persons to be requested to allow themselves to be put in nomination as candidates, namely:—

George Bowman, proposed by R. Sherriff seconded by L. White; Captain Searvell, proposed by John Odel, seconded by Thomas Lynch; James Hall, proposed by John Odel, seconded by Thomas Lynch; John M'Donald, proposed by John Odel, seconded Thomas Lynch; Stephen Tuckerman, proposed by Dr. White, seconded by Thomas Parnel; W. T. Baylis, proposed by Dr. White, seconded by Richard Sheriff; John Odel, proposed by George Maughan, seconded by John Chippendale; Michael M'Quade, proposed by Richard Sheriff, seconded by Thomas Lynch; Edmund Burke, proposed by Thomas Tebbutt, seconded by John Chippendale; J. Gorrick, proposed by L. White, seconded by James Cullen; Edward Powell, proposed by William Smith, seconded by Dr. White; William Hall, proposed by James Cullen, seconded by Joseph Smith; John Frederick Doyle, proposed by Bligh Johnson, seconded by George Maughan.

Mr. CULLEN stated, he believed there were already thirteen or fourteen gentlemen proposed, and of course they could not have them all; four would be quite enough for them. He considered it was necessary that those they elected should be possessed of the requisite qualifications; indeed it was to the largest landed proprietors they should look for fitting members, men who could well be independent. He expressed his sorrow that Mr. Tebbutt was ineligible, as he for one would have had every confidence in him; he did not conceive any gentleman could be proposed more fit than Mr. Tebbutt, and he himself would certainly have supported him. He would now beg to call their attention to another part of the business, which he considered could not be managed at a more fitting time; he considered it to be the duty of those gentlemen who had favourite candidates, to draw out a requisition and forward to them, requesting them to allow themselves to be put in nomination; this course he had proposed at the previous meeting, and he was not the only person who considered that such a course would have been the most proper. He would now beg to remark that one of the gentlemen proposed, namely, Mr. M'Quade, was a gentleman well known to all of them, and he believed no person would attempt to raise a doubt as to his being possessed of the necessary qualifications; it was a fact well known to himself, that he was possessed of large property in this district, and also in Campbelltown, either of which would more than doubly qualify him. He was also a man who was perfectly independent, possessed of great local experience, and he had not the slightest doubt but he would do his constituents every justice. He had in his hand a requisition he had concocted, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination, and he would now request that it be read, and he hoped that those of Mr. M'Quade's friends who happened to be present, would come forward and sign it.

Dr. WHITE opposed this proceeding as being irregular, and Mr. BEDDEK followed on the same side, contending that it would then become a part of the proceedings of the meeting, whereas it should properly emanate only from his private friends. Mr. CULLEN wished that at any rate the requisition might be read. It was respectfully worded, and no harm could arise from its being read; at any rate, as there appeared a partial feeling against this course, he would request that the sense of the meeting be obtained, as to whether it should be read or not.

The CHAIRMAN, and Messrs. TEBBUTT and ODEL, expressed, as their opinion, that such a course would be irregular.

Mr. CULLEN then proposed, that the requisition should be read, and that those parties who were friends of Mr. M'Quade, should be invited to sign the same.

Mr. CHIPPENDALE seconded the proposition.

The proposition (amended by Dr. WHITE to give it a general tenor) was then put to the meeting and negatived.

The customary vote of thanks being tendered to Mr. Beddek, for his able and efficient conduct in the chair, called forth a suitable reply on his part, with which the proceedings of the day terminated.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"AUSTRALIA AND THE EAST."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having read in a late number of the *Herald* some extracts taken from Mr. Hood's "Australia and the East," in which that gentleman entertains his readers with an account of me, given, as he informs them, on my authority. Now, Gentlemen, I trust, for the credit of the worthy individual's veracity, that this is a solitary instance of the violation of truth contained in his useful work, for I can safely assert, Gentlemen, that Mr. Hood is as little qualified to state what my circumstances were at home or are here as I am in respect to his.

But, however, in refuting Mr. Hood's assertions regarding me, I do not wish it to be understood that I attribute them to any motives on that gentleman's part than merely a desire to illustrate thereby what industry and perseverance can accomplish here compared to Britain, but I am of opinion, Gentlemen, that he might have attained the same end in a more delicate and less offensive manner, and would have encountered no difficulty, without exceeding the limits of truth, in exhibiting innumerable and more striking instances of former indigence and present prosperity, than in my case. On the whole, Gentlemen, I am induced to believe from the very indelicate manner in which Mr. Hood has spoken of me and my family, that he must have regarded me as utterly destitute of feeling, and incapable of appreciating any indignity which he might heap upon me, and that being obscure and nameless, he might exercise his inventive genius at my expense with impunity.

I emigrated to this colony, like many others, in order to better my circumstances; but notwithstanding Mr. Hood's assertions to the contrary, I have never, thank Providence, been in want of the necessaries of life, neither here nor in Scotland.

Before I conclude, Gentlemen, I beg leave to avert to the startling wonder which Mr. Hood informs you he had had an opportunity of seeing at the Green Swamp—I mean that sublime production of nature which the good gentleman denominates a *moving mountain*, a phenomenon which, much to the blessing of the inhabitants, is rarely seen in this country, but which, however, in the present case is well worthy of being recorded, even were it unconnected with the still greater wonder of the said mountain having been restrained by some potent agency from rolling upon and irretrievably annihilating a certain *flat* which was in its immediate vicinity. Hoping, Gentlemen, that since you have been innocently instrumental in giving Mr. Hood's insinuations respecting me if possible greater publicity, you will in justice to me insert these remarks, which may tend to remove any impression which they may have created to my disadvantage.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
LACHLAN M'KAY.

Bathurst, April 4.

THE LATE "RECORD."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your remarks yesterday upon the *Sydney Record* newspaper are plausible enough to do much harm among persons ignorant of that paper, and the principles which it advocated. To others they appear extremely disingenuous. One passage struck me, as a subscriber to your journal for more than three years, which I cannot let pass without contradiction. You say, "Any news or communications likely to be interesting to the members of the Church are always readily inserted in the existing papers." So far from this being the case, I have uniformly observed that in your editorial remarks, as well as in such extracts from English papers as you may yourself have chosen for insertion, or inserted at the request of others,—one side only has been taken, and that the one which the majority of the clergy consider is opposed to the teaching of the Church.

To show that your columns are not really open to all, I will name one instance, which fell under my notice, in which you refused to publish what would have been interesting and most useful to the members of the Church, but which happened to be opposed to the spirit of previous extracts which had appeared. I allude to the Bishop of Exeter's correspondence with the people of Falmouth.

I cannot close this without deprecating the idea implied by you, that the clergy of the Church of England should be the only body of men who do not support or recognise their principles.

I remain, your obedient servant,
A CLERGYMAN.

April 6.

[To begin with the end of our reverend correspondent's letter, we most decidedly say that the clergy should at all times, and in all places, both support and recognise their principles, or rather the principles of the Church of which they are members; but we do not think it advisable that they should have a newspaper for that purpose. If disquisitions on doctrine are published, a magazine is the proper place for them: nothing can be more unseemly than to place articles on the most awful subjects in the same paper with the records of crime and general matters, which form the contents of ordinary newspapers. Our correspondent has two grounds of complaint against the *Herald*. First, that in selecting articles from English papers, "one side only has been taken, and that the one which the majority of the clergy consider is opposite to the teaching of the Church;" and secondly, that a letter from the Bishop of Exeter, which was sent to us, was not inserted. With respect to the first charge, we take the liberty of saying that the reverend gentleman is mistaken: we endeavour to make the *Herald*, as far as our space will allow, reflect the opinions of all parties, so that a person seeing no other paper than the *Herald* may be perfectly acquainted with the state of public feeling in England; but it is because the extracts are not all of the *other* side, that those who think the same as our correspondent are annoyed with us. Our reason for not publishing the Bishop of Exeter's letter was a very simple one. A day or two before it was received by us, a Sydney clergyman called at the office, and stated that he was of opinion that the publication of articles on the present movement in the Church might do much harm, by unsettling people's minds, and could do no good, inasmuch as the clergy in this colony were simply doing their duty, by teaching the doctrines of the Church as contained in her Articles and Liturgy, and that everything is so distorted in England by political feeling, that we were not in a position to judge impartially of what was passing: we felt that there was considerable weight in these remarks, and as the letter referred to came in just at the time, we laid it by. One word as to the general question. Our correspondent assumes that the doctrines in the *Record* were approved of by the majority of the clergy in the colony: this we deny in the most positive manner, and we have no hesitation in saying that five, at least, of the (eight) clergymen of the Church of England residing in Sydney were directly opposed to them; and if it had been continued, some of them would, as we stated last week, have felt it their duty to have stated their opinions upon the matter publicly. Any such step would have been deplorable, and we therefore felt glad when we found that the *Record* met with no support, and was to be published no more. There is ample work for the clergy in this colony to attend strictly to their parochial duties, and this the majority of them feel; and although there are, perhaps, some half dozen clergymen who think that they are far superior to their brethren (men who were in orders while they were in their cradles) who, having joined the "new lights," think that they can do just as they please, and who dignify their own opinions by calling them the "teaching of the Church," there is no fear of their obtaining such an ascendancy in this colony as to make their opinions of much consequence.—EDS.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard from different parties that I was supposed to be one of the persons taken in the boat connected with the late smuggling transaction, from the brig *Munro*, I beg to say that I was not connected with it in any way whatever, the person's name that mine was taken for being spelt *Couch*, and therefore the mistake must have arisen in the pronunciation of it, for mine is differently spelt. As this mistake has led parties to suppose that I was the person, and if not contradicted may be the means of injuring my character, I shall feel much obliged by your inserting the above as soon as convenient.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE GUTCH.

Sydney, April 7.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Seeing Mr. Alderman Macdermott's letter in a late number of yours—I would only ask the question—How am I to get water who reside in one of the cottages at the top of Church-hill, the fountain at the Gas Works *being removed?*

P.

ENGLISH NEWS.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, December 7.)

Wednesday Evening.

THE English Stock-market remains much the same as yesterday. The various securities bear very steady values, and in the absence of any large amount of business there appears little prospect of alteration. Money has become exceedingly abundant by a supply from out of doors, and hence, generally speaking, this department is in an easy and quiet condition. Consols for the account closed as previously, 95⅞ to ⅞, ex div.; Bank Stock, 181½ ... 82; Exchequer bills, 57s. to 59s. premium; Three per Cent

...duced, 95¾ to 96; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 102⅞ to ⅛; and India Bonds, 72s. to 74s. premium.

Spanish stock was flat. The jobbers have ...ed their operations within the last two or three days, in consequence of the unsettled appearance of affairs in Madrid, and the doubts that we expressed of the punctual discharge of the January dividend on the Three per Cents. Final quotations this afternoon were 21⅞ to ⅜ for the Actives, and 31⅞ to ⅛ for the Three per Cents. The other foreign securities showed no particular change. Mexican was steady at 33 to ⅛; and the Deferred, 9⅞ to ⅛. The West India mail is hourly expected, and the news by this opportunity from Mexico will be of considerable interest to our merchants here. Danish [illegible] to 86½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., [illegible] to ⅛; the Five per Cents., 99⅞ to ⅛; Brazilian, 74 to 75; Belgian, 103 to 104; Chilian, [illegible] to 101; Colombian, 11¼ to ¾; Portuguese, 43½ to 44; and Peruvian, 21½ to 22½.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark Lane Express, November 25.)

LEEDS, NOVEMBER 24.—We have not any alteration to report in this branch of trade. There is a good and steady business doing for the season, and prices are firm.

WAKEFIELD, NOVEMBER 24.—We have had comparatively little doing in combing wools of all descriptions this week—stocks are not heavy, and prices remain stationary. There is a fair demand for blanket and low clothing wools, and prices are firm.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 25—SCOTCH.—There continues to be a fair demand for Laid Highland Wools, our stock, however, is light, and if any improvement was to take place in trade, the probability is prices would rather advance. White Highland is in fair demand at our quotations. The stock of good Crossed Wool is light, and anything offering commands full rates; bad conditioned and heavy is bad to sell. There has been less doing in Cheviots this week.

PRESENT PRICES:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs	7	0	to 7		6
White ditto ditto	9	9	10		6
Laid Crossed ditto unwashed	8	3	9		9
Ditto washed ditto	8	9	10		3
Ditto Cheviot unwashed ditto	8	9	10		9
Ditto washed	11	6	14		0
White ditto ditto	20	0	21		6

Import for the week .... 72 bags.
Previously this year .... 17429 "

FOREIGN.—There has been more doing with us this week, and our new imports, when brought on the market, command full rates. Alpacas continue in request at late advances, both for the home and foreign (or French) market.

Import for the week.... 250 bales.
Previously this year.... 27730 "

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 130 bales, viz., 102 bales from Germany, and the rest from Spain and Algoa Bay.

The market for wool is steady, and with a fair business doing.

We have favourable accounts of the flocks from Port Phillip and the Cape of Good Hope this week.

In the amount of all descriptions of wool and ... imported, of those articles adapted to the wear of the farmers, the amount imported is not less than 25 per cent. of what they make themselves. The reason is that they can do it themselves cheaper than either the "protected" or private companies with stone palaces, or the ...ers can furnish them and pay the duties. The only way in which manufactures, with the exception of cotton, as a business, has increased of late years, has been in a peculiar and primitive way. We have alluded to the manner in which goods are made in families. It has come to be true of late years, that some individual will buy at second-hand, as cheap as possible, suitable machinery, and locate in some populous district. He manufactures "on shares" that is, he sends round at shearing time among the farmers, and bargains to make up their wool into cloth, allowing a certain price for the wool in cloth, or if he has cloth on hand, he exchanges at once. Every farmer knows what quantity of cloth his wool will produce. He bargains to have his wool wove for him, in the early cold weather he calls for it, and has it made up at home. The advantage in this arrangement is, that it is ready in time at the season that it is wanted. These little share manufacturers grow, by dint of economy and industry, precisely as the community around them advances in wealth and prosperity. Neither the tariff, nor English, nor new England manufactures, have anything to do with the matter. For instance, if a girl takes service in the western parts of New York, she for the most part invests her earnings in sheep. These sheep some farmer keeps for her "on shares;" everything is "on shares." If she owns say twelve sheep, a farmer will keep them "for the increase;" so that the flock remains good to her, and with the wool she makes her own winter garments. The production of clothing by these methods of industry and ingenuity in the United States is immense, and its importance very little estimated at home or abroad. It is the legitimate and only method by which a new country and an agricultural people progress in the arts. The facts here stated are familiar to every farmer in the country.

In the midst of scenes like these a few individual capitalists will subscribe a capital, procure an incorporation, build a stone palace, import and buy expensive machinery, and go to making cloths. The result is, what every body of common sense would anticipate—they cannot make them so cheap or so durable as to induce the farmers to buy. The only market is in the cities, and there cheaper and better can be procured from abroad. These individuals being in a scrape, having forestalled the advance of the country, request Congress to pass a law, taxing foreign cloth for their benefit. All this is wrong. It originates in error, and progresses in folly.

LEEDS, NOVEMBER 24.—Sales have this week fallen rather short of their average amount, owing probably to the very gloomy state of the weather, but prices are very steady.

COURT AND FASHION.

(From the Era, December 3.)

On Tuesday morning, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince consort, arrived at Watford, where the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway awaited with the special train, consisting of a splendid saloon, five first-class carriages, and three trucks. A neat entrance portico, tastefully designed and covered with crimson cloth, was erected in the court-yard of the station; a staircase of easy descent led from this entrance immediately on to the north platform, which was fitted up to correspond with the vestibule, and also covered with crimson cloth. The south platform was similarly decorated, and both in the entrance portico, and indeed in every direction where it was necessary for her Majesty to pass, the eye was met by evergreens and shrubs of the choicest description.

At Leighton, lunch and coffee were prepared, and partaken of by the royal tourists, who resumed in a few minutes their career at 30 miles an hour. At Weedon there was another stoppage, and the military were turned out. Proceeding onwards, the royal *cortége* reached the Hampton station, where the Derby junction diverges from the Birmingham line, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, thus performing the distance between Watford and Hampton, 85½ miles, in exactly three hours including stoppages. At this point the directors of the Derby line, among whom we observed Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Walker, superintended the transfer of the royal *cortége* to one of their engines, and a royal salute was fired from Tamworth Castle within the next half hour. Upon her Majesty alighting she was received by Sir Robert Peel, with whom she shook hands heartily, observing at the same time, "It is a very fine day Sir Robert." Her Majesty also entered into conversation with the Duke of Buccleuch, and resting on Sir Robert Peel's arm, was conducted down a temporary staircase to the royal carriage, in waiting for her at the outer entrance. The carriage then proceeded towards the triumphal arch, erected at the outskirts of the town, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the other noblemen in attendance, following on horseback, ..., reaching the arch alluded to, the Mayor of Tamworth, Mr. Bramell, advanced towards the royal carriage, handing the mace of office to her Majesty. The Queen was pleased to return it, with the remark that it could not be in better hands. Loyal addresses on the auspicious occasion of her Majesty's visit to the ancient borough of Tamworth, were presented by the same functionary, after which the royal *cortége* moved on towards Drayton, passing through the principal streets, all of which were densely crowded with spectators, who vociferously cheered her Majesty and the Prince consort. No less than four triumphal arches were passed under by the Queen in her progress through the town, and on arriving at the Drayton road, the royal carriages proceeded at a rapid pace towards the Manor House, where they arrived about half-past three o'clock, her Majesty being received by Lady Peel and a circle of distinguished visitors, including the Duke of Wellington, the new Bishop of Litchfield, &c. Dinner was served at eight, covers were laid for twenty-one. The Queen took Sir R Peel's arm, Prince Albert escorted Lady Peel, and the Duke of Rutland the Duchess of Buccleuch. Her Majesty wore at the dinner, a rich broche pink silk and satin dress, with rich lace, adorned with a profusion of diamonds and emeralds. Her Majesty also wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter, in diamonds and emeralds. Her head dress was also of diamonds and emeralds. Lady Peel wore a dress of pale blue satin, with white lace. Her ornaments were of diamonds and pearls. After dinner her Majesty retired to the library, in which room, as well as in the adjoining rooms, are many of the *chefs d'œuvres* of modern art in painting and sculpture, which her Majesty spent some time in admiring. Her Majesty retired to rest shortly after eleven o'clock.

On Wednesday, Prince Albert quitted Tamworth to visit Birmingham, and arrived at the Birmingham terminus of the Derby Railway, by special train, at half-past ten o'clock, accompanied by Mr. G. Anson, and was received on his arrival by the Earl of Warwick (Lord Lieutenant of the county), the Mayor of Birmingham, &c, &c. After having received the loyal and dutiful addresses of the latter functionary, his Royal Highness visited the glass-works of Messrs. Bacchus and Sons, the rolling mills of Messrs. G. F. and P. Muntz, the papiere maché manufactory of Messrs. Jennens and Betteridge, the gun-manufactory of Messrs. Sargent, Brothers, and the electro-type works of Messrs. Elkington. The button manufactory of Mr. Edward Armfield, in Newhall-street, was the next object of interest to the royal party; then the Town-hall, where Mr. Stempson made the organ speak welcome; thence to King Edward's School, thence to the proof-house, and thence the royal cavalcade departed on the return to Tamworth.

On Thursday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on the Terrace and in the grounds after breakfast, and at eleven, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Sir R. Peel, went, first on the water, duck-shooting, and afterwards covert-shooting, the party bringing to bag about 200 head of game.

At a few minutes after two o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suites, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and some of the most distinguished guests, left Drayton Manor for Lichfield. At the different points of the road on the way, the country people had collected in numbers. They cheered the Royal party as they passed. At the village of Whittington a triumphal arch extended across the road, and the villagers in their best holiday attire cheered her Majesty as she passed. On the Royal progress to Lichfield, four triumphal arches were erected in different parts of the route through which her Majesty was to pass. The first arch was inscribed, "United for the good of the people." The houses were very generally decorated with evergreens, festoons, and flags. The whole of this usually quiet place presented, in fact, a most cheerful and bursting aspect.

At the entrance to the city on the Tamworth side, the Mayor, Corporation, and authorities, were in waiting to receive Her Majesty, and they delivered up the mace with the usual forms. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return it. A procession of men, horses, and carriages was also formed, which accompanied Her Majesty through the town.

The royal party entered Lichfield at about five minutes past three o'clock, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm by crowds of people who were assembled to hail their arrival. The houses were crowded with anxious spectators, and the ladies were as enthusiastic as combined curiosity and loyalty could make them.

Her Majesty and the royal party, after visiting the cathedral, and quitting this ancient city, reached Drayton Manor at a quarter past four o'clock.

On Friday morning Her Majesty and the Prince left Tamworth, and proceeded by railroad to Chatsworth to visit the Duke of Devonshire. All along the route the demonstrations of loyalty were most enthusiastic. At the Chesterfield station the Duke of Devonshire was waiting to receive Her Majesty, attended by the chief authorities of the place, clerical and lay. Her Majesty was escorted to Chatsworth by the Derbyshire Yeomanry, under the command of Captain Storey.

TOWN TALK.

(From the Era, December 3.)

WE fear it must be confessed that the talk of the clubs, and so forth, has been during the past week, rather dull. The Irish state trials, about which every one was so eager, have been by the wisdom of the lawyers, postponed to the 15th of January. In the meantime enthusiasm is left to cool, and the arts of agitation to do the best they can for the benefit of those who practice them. In these days, when anything is put off for a long time, it begins to be very much doubted whether it will ever happen. It is supposed that in the rush of events something may occur totally to change the complexion of affairs, and to render inexpedient that which now seems to be necessary. There are persons now who offer bets that the Irish state trials will be as distant on the 15th January as they are now. Perhaps before that time the Government may, in a fit of liberality and leniency, forgive Mr. O'Connell, and throw itself upon his *tried* magnanimity. Perhaps Mr. O'Connell may regard the whole affair as becoming obselete and ridiculous, and plead guilty to save trouble, having first arranged with the Crown to be let off from punishment, on his promise not to offend again *in the same manner*. Whether such things happen or not, it is certain, that unless some new and exciting feature be given to the O'Connell affair between this and the middle of next month, the trials will not have the same general interest which they would have had if entered upon at once.

Although the event of the Salisbury election somewhat clipped the wings, and choked the crowing of the cocks of the Anti Corn-law League, yet that association or conspiracy begins to present a graver claim than ever to power and authority. This results from the language of the *Times*, which is looked upon as the organ of the great mercantile interest of England. The *Times* proclaims that the League is of high importance, not on account of the rant and violence of such theatrical spouters as Cobden, Bright, &c., but because the merchants of England sympathise with the views of the League to a certain extent,—because these merchants are wealthy and indomitable men, and demand, on behalf of the mercantile interest, a change from the present sliding scale to a low fixed duty. The *Herald* admits too the importance of the League, but says that the landed people are to blame in not having rallied more cordially around the Ministry. The *Post* affirms that the measures of the Ministry have given the League all its boldness—that these measures have depressed the landed interest, and that the mercantile interest, willing to take advantage of the weakness thus created, press for changes in their favour, which they did not dream of asking for when the landed interest was powerful and successful. The *Standard* insists that the League is not at all powerful or formidable, except in so far as it is made so by journalists who attribute power to it, and insists that the League ought to be treated with contempt. As usual, there is a good deal of exaggeration, and some truth in all these statements. But the important certainty is this, that a very great number of the farmers have been converted to the League's view of the Corn-laws, namely, that a protecting duty is a landlord's question which concerns *rent*, and not a farmer's question which concerns *profits*. This opinion is, no doubt, both erroneous and stupid, but opinions even of this kind may be dressed up in a way sufficiently plausible to deceive the farmers, and when pressed upon them with all the artifice and the earnestness of the Anti Corn-law League, with no corresponding earnestness on the other side, it can scarcely be matter of surprise that such erroneous and stupid opinions should extensively prevail.

THE PHORMIUM TENAX.—Every person interested in the colony will be glad to learn that a sample of the phormium prepared and dressed to such an extraordinary degree of fineness, by Mr. Donlan's process, has been exhibited to the New Zealand Society (4, Trafalgar-square,) that it is applicable for the purpose of manufacturing lace; and a new fabric invented by Mr. D. was also shown, consisting of Australian wool and New Zealand phormium: the beautiful texture and brilliant white of the fibre occasioned expressions of satisfaction that this inexhaustible production will, in all probability, at no very distant date, rank New Zealand one of the first in the scale of British colonies. There were also submitted several fabrics made of phormium, by Mr. Donlan, which placed the importance of the fibre beyond a doubt. We understand that a company is about to be formed for the purpose of importing the phormium according to Mr. Donlan's process; and judging from the number of attempts to produce a fine fibre by mechanical means, having proved failures, we have every belief of its complete success, and we have only to hope that no time may be lost, the present being the season for active steps; for, as Mr. Stokes observes in his excellent letter on horticultural affairs, "We shall lose much time in retracing our steps and correcting our mistakes, and the right application of time in a new colony is the *unum necessarium.—Colonial Magazine.*

FOREIGN PROVISIONS.—The following extracts of correspondence have been forwarded for publication, by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, 2, Monument-yard. Extract of a letter dated New York, October 9, 1843:—"We have been enlarging our works, preparatory to killing for the English market, and can now kill and pack three hundred head of cattle per diem, from this period until the first week in January, and at any future period can commence earlier. Ten houses besides ourselves, extending a range of thirty miles from our pasturage, can pack and kill in the aggregate from 2000 to 2500 head of cattle a day." "New York, September 14, 1843. We are willing to send you a million of pounds of cheese, between this and May next, and should say, that any quantity of this article can be prepared for your market, if encouragement is given."—One merchant, writing of the quantities of animal food and cheese produced in the United States, says that they '*must and shall come,' for it matters little to us whether consignments are made in provisions, cotton, or tobacco, as long as the material can be converted into cash.*"

SILK COCOONS.—Notwithstanding the disappointment of many, who, since the year 1839, engaged in the culture of the *morus multicaulis*, and other varieties of the mulberry, and the rising of silk-worms, there has been, on the whole, a steady increase in the attention devoted to this branch of industry.—This may be, in part, attributed to the ease of cultivation, both as to time and labour required, and in no small degree, also, to the fact that, in twelve of the States, a special bounty is paid for the production of cocoons, or of the raw silk. Several of these promise much hereafter in this product, if a reliance can be placed on the estimates given in the various journals, more particularly devoted to the record of the production of silk. There seems, at least, no ground for abandoning the enterprise so successfully begun, of aiming to supply our home consumption of this important article of our imports. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Tennessee, and Ohio, there has been quite an increase above the amount of 1839. The quantity of raw silk manufactured in this country the past year is estimated at more than 30,000 pounds. The machinery possessed for reeling, spinning, and weaving silk, in the production of ribands, vestings, damask, &c., admit of its being carried to great perfection, as may be seen by the beautiful specimens of various kinds deposited in the National Gallery at the Patent Office. The amount of silk stuffs brought into this country in some single years from foreign countries is estimated at more in value than 23,000,000 dollars The silk manufactured in France in 1840, amounted to 25,000,000 dollars; that of Prussia to more than 4,500,000 dollars. Should one person in a hundred of the population of the United States produce annually 100 pounds of silk, the quantity would be nearly 18,000,000 pounds, which, at five dollars per pound, and much of it might command a higher price, would amount to nearly 90,000,000 dollars—nearly 30,000,000 dollars above our whole cotton export, nine times the value of our tobacco exports, and nearly five or six times the average value of our imports of silk. That such a productiveness is not incredible, as at first sight it may seem, may be evident, from the fact that the Lombard Venetian kingdom, of a little more than 4,000,000 of population, exported in one year 6,132,950 pounds of raw silk; which is a larger estimate, by at least one half, for each producer, than the supposition just made as to our own country. Another fact too, shows both the feasibility and the importance of the cultivation of this product. The climate of our country, from its southern border even up to 44 degrees of north latitude, is suited to the culture of silk.—*Colonial Magazine.*

PAST AND PRESENT COST OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.—It is one of the many evils attending our government, that party spirit is created and fostered by the mere hope of partaking in the profits of the great expenditure which accompanies it. Our own times are probably the first in which the governing body, in large states, has sought to acquire strength by multiplying dependants on the public purse; a matter of statecraft now well understood in some great European kingdoms. Under our old colonial system, no temptation whatever was held out to self-interest assuming the mask of patriotism—the commonest form of hypocrisy in these days. The expense of the civil establishment in Massachusetts Bay, before the commencement of the American war, was estimated by Adam Smith at about £18,000 a year; that of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, £3500 each; that of Connecticut, £4000; that of New York and Pennsylvania, £4500 each; that of New Jersey, £1200; that of Virginia and South Carolina, £8000 each. "An ever-memorable example," as he most truly adds, "at how small an expense 3,000,000 of people may not only be governed, but well governed." In 1816, the civil expenditure of Newfoundland, paid out of its revenue, was £36,000; of Prince Edward's Island, £13,000; New Brunswick, £52,000; Lower Canada, at least £1,000,000. If this enormous difference were compensated by superior government, I for one should be little disposed to cavil at the amount of the sums which the people of the colonies are called on to advance for the purchase of so inestimable a blessing. But I might safely ask those who entertain the highest notions of government and its duties, whether any of its functions, moral or material, are better fulfilled in our colonies of the present day than they were in the ancient American provinces.—*Merivale's Lectures on Colonization.*

MARRIAGE.

At Pitnacree, near Maitland, on the 3rd April, by the Rev. James Forbes, A.M., of Melbourne, the Rev. William M'Intyre, A.M., of Maitland, to Mary, daughter of the late Donald M'Intyre, Esq., of Blairmore, Glenartney, N.B.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of the sales by auction which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Ale, Pork, and general Merchandise.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Rum, Gin, Brandy, Cigars, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Sugar, Sugar Candy, and Pepper.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Silks and Satins, Hosiery, Slops, Boots and Shoes, Cut Glass, &c.

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

THE fine new brigantine *Martha and Elizabeth*, now loading at Jaques's Wharf, will sail for the above port on Sunday next, the 14th instant; and as this vessel goes to the wharf at Melbourne, shippers will find it a most desirable opportunity. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to
JOHN ALGER,
4850 468, George-street.

COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Committee and Members of the above Institution will be held in the rooms thereof on Thursday Evening next, at seven o'clock for the purpose of completing the arrangements now pending for the delivery of a series of public lectures, in order to secure the means of extending the usefulness of the Institution by increasing the Library.
By order of the Committee,
G. R. MACRAE,
Honorary Secretary.
April 8. 4853

NORMAL INSTITUTION.

THE Classes of this Establishment will re-assemble on Thursday, the 11th instant. Terms, per quarter, for day pupils:—

	£	s.
I. Class	1	10
II. Class	2	0
III. Class	2	10
IV. Class	3	0

The course of instruction embraces Mercantile Accounts, Science, Mathematics, and Classics.
The terms for boarders, which are moderate, and cards of admission for day scholars may be had on application to the undersigned at the Institution, Hyde Park,
HENRY GORDON.
April 8. 4855

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 126, PITT STREET.

MR. J. H. RUCKER begs to inform his friends and the public, that his Day and Evening Classes will re-assemble on Tuesday, 9th April, at which young gentlemen may receive instructions in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Geography, History, and in the Latin and French languages, on the following terms payable in advance—

	£	s.	
Day Scholars	2	2	per quarter.
Evening Scholars for instruction in Writing and Arithmetic	1	1	"
Latin	1	1	"
French	1	1	"

April 9. 4854

THE LYCÆUM CLASSES.

THE QUARTERLY CLASS at the above Institution, for pupils not younger than ten years of age, will be filled up by Monday, the 15th instant.
Besides the ordinary round of instruction usually designed for pupils who receive a liberal education,—embracing the Elements of Language and Composition, as exemplified in the construction of the Latin, French, and English Languages; the Elements of General Knowledge taught systematically, with a view to the right formation of character, moral and intellectual; and the Elements of Calculation and Quantity, comprehending Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, with their usual applications to the business of life. The Elements of Geology and Mineralogy form part of the weekly studies of the pupils.
The undersigned has lately received from England, and is arranging for the benefit of his pupils, a complete Mineralogical Cabinet, and a splendid collection of Geological Specimens.
Pupils may be enrolled, by application at the Lycæum, Pitt-street, every day from nine to one o'clock.
HENRY CARMICHAEL, M.A.
N.B. The monthly classes meet at seven o'clock, morning and evening. 4847

CITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE duties of this Institution will recommence on Thursday, the 11th instant, at nine o'clock A. M. The parents of the pupils are earnestly requested not to detain them at home beyond that period, the appointed holidays being of themselves more than sufficient.
H. BROWN,
Head Master.
Terms:—Day pupils under ten, £1 15s.; under twelve, £2 2s.; above twelve £2 10s. per quarter; the number of BOARDERS is limited to FOUR. Terms, £12 10s. per quarter. 4874

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, RUSH-CUTTER'S BAY.

MISS Lester and Mrs. Roberts beg to inform their friends that the duties of their establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 15th instant.
April 9. 4875

LADIES' BAZAAR.

THE Annual Sale for the benefit of the School of Industry will take place at the School House, Macquarie-street, on Saturday, the 25th May, where all contributions will be received on the Wednesday previous with thanks. It is requested that each article may have the price marked upon it.
The doors will open at half-past twelve o'clock.
April 8. 4877

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and carrying on business as saddlers, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of each party.
E. MORGAN.
C. ENRIGHT.
Witness—F. G. JOHNSON.
Dated Bathurst March 30. 4841

CAUTION.

ALEXANDER'S CITY HORSE REPOSITORY, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY, PITT-STREET NORTH, NEXT DOOR TO DR. BLAND, M.C., AND TWO DOORS FROM BROUGHAM-PLACE.

LEWIS ALEXANDER begs leave most respectfully to return thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally, for the extensive patronage enjoyed by him for nearly six years, in Pitt-street; and begs to intimate to his patrons that he has *not* sold or parted with his business, and does not intend to retire, although many persons have been misled, since he has removed to his new and extensive establishment. L. A pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the favours so liberally enjoyed by him; and apprises his friends that he has for hire—at moderate charges—nearly thirty horses, suitable for every purpose; also several open and close private carriages, and his first-rate four-in-hand "Duke of Beaufort" drag, together with several gigs, &c.; also the following close and open conveyance coaches: "Criterion," "Royal Prize," "Fire Fly," "Rocket," and "Retaliator." L. A. also continues to deal in horses, and take in horses at livery and on commission, and the cash proceeds handed immediately over. The breaking department is conducted by skilful and experienced persons, under the superintendence of himself.
He has also added to the establishment a saddlery and harness manufactory, conducted by his brother, who has recently arrived from London, and has on sale an extensive stock of English and Colonial made goods.
S. Alexander having been regularly bred to the business in London, is enabled to make any description of harness or saddlery that his friends or the public in general may honour them with, at very moderate charges. Up-country settlers will find at this establishment everything they may require in the line.
Please to observe the City Repository, L. and S. Alexander, have not any connexion with any other establishment in Sydney.
April 9. 4856

CARRIAGE HORSES.

FOR SALE, at the Stables of the undersigned—
A pair of very excellent carriage horses
Two sets carriage harness
One set pony gig harness
One very powerful well-bred horse, in prime condition for a long journey
Three second-hand gigs
Horseshoes, nails, and iron.
JOHN STEWART,
Corner of Pitt and
4842 Liverpool streets.

FOR SALE,
At J. HURD'S, Nursery and Seedsman, Macquarie-street, Parramatta,

TWO thousand superior Orange Trees, of one two, and three years old, well rooted, and from choice stocks; also, a good choice of Fruit Trees, both stone and pip, and eight hundred healthy young Oaks—all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
N. B.—All kinds of Garden Seeds, wholesale and retail. 4844

CASH! CASH! CASH!

BEST PRICE given for second-hand clothes, dressing-cases, writing-desks, books, linen, and miscellaneous property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Vine Cottage, Kent-street.
North of Erskine-street.
N. B. Sums advanced on portable property, in sums from £1 to £100. A note addressed to the above—parties waited upon at their own residences. 4849

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 3rd day of April, A.D 1844, and under the hand of his Honor Sir James Dowling, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and the seal of the said Supreme Court, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, credits, and effects of Edward Turner, late of Parramatta-street, Sydney, aforesaid, licensed victualler, with the will annexed, was committed to the undersigned, John Turner, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid carpenter, and eldest son of the said Edward Turner, of which all persons concerned are requested to observe.
JOHN TURNER.
Parramatta-street, Sydney, April 8.
4873

To Messrs. Rudd and Phillips, Trustees of the Estate of Willoughby Beadman, an Insolvent Debtor, and to all others whom it may concern

TAKE NOTICE, that unless the Cattle belonging to the above-mentioned estate, now depasturing on the run at Ballanglo, in the colony of New South Wales, (belonging to Mr. Benjamin Carter), are removed, and all arrears for their agistment paid to me, or to the said Benjamin Carter, within two months from the date hereof, the said Cattle will be impounded and sold.
Dated at Berrima, the 6th day of April, 1844.
JOHN O'COCK,
4846 Attorney for the said Benjamin Carter.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of R. Campbell, junior, and Co., be immediately forwarded to the Trustees, preparatory to declaring a dividend.
Bligh-street, April 8. 4867

NOTICE.

ALL parties having any debts due to Mr. John Hodges, of Parramatta, at or since the fifth day of January last, 1844, are hereby cautioned against paying the same to any person or persons except the undersigned; he, the said John Hodges, having on that day conveyed all his property and outstanding debts to us. Witness our hands, this eighth day of April, A.D. 1844.
RICHARD WEBB,
4857 JAMES SLADE.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing any property situate at Muswellbrook, recently enjoyed by a convict, who held a ticket-of-leave for that district, named Peter M'Namara (now at large), unless the sum of twenty-nine pounds ten shillings sterling, is paid into the hands of Mr. Samuel Lyons, on account of the undersigned.
WILLIAM LACKEY.
Sydney, April 8. 4858

BATHURST.

TWO good workmen, Coopers, wanted in the township of Bathurst, by Mr. William Fowler. Reasonable wages to be given; single men only will be hired. 4840

WANTED, by the undersigned, a steady, respectable, middle-aged female, as Nurse. Apply on the premises.
C. FARMER.
Victoria House, Pitt-street, April 8. 4848

WANTED, a man and his wife, to proceed into the country; the man to act as house servant, the woman as cook and laundress. They must be without encumbrance, and give good reference as to character. Wanted also, a good Cook. Apply at the office of Messrs. Ramsay, Young, and Co., before half-past ten, A.M. 4845

WANTED, two good ploughmen, two bullock drivers, and a gardener who thoroughly understands his business None but sober men of good character need apply. No. 139, Elizabeth-street, near Park street. 4861

NURSE WANTED.

A WOMAN experienced in the care of young children, to take charge of an infant of three months old. Apply to J.L.M., at the *Herald* office. 4879

FEMALE SERVANT

WANTED. Apply between ten and eleven o'clock this morning, to
S. ELLIOTT,
Charlotte-place.
April 9. 4860

LAUNDRESS.

WANTED, a Laundress, able to manage the washing of a large Family. To a thoroughly competent person, liberal wages given. A character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. Alfred Stephen, Terrace, Hyde Park. 4866

ONE POUND REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will restore to Thomas Halloran, an aged iron grey horse, branded P on the near shoulder, slightly galled on the back, a short switch tail, and a lump on his near hind leg, and also on his fore leg. This horse was taken from him, together with seven pounds cash, on the Liverpool Road, on Thursday, the 4th instant.
THOMAS HALLORAN.
Ultimo, April 8. 4843

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED, from Cook's River, the 25th March last, a bright chestnut Horse, four years old, in good condition, branded AE across the near shoulder, switch tail, white star and narrow white stripe down the face. Whoever will bring the horse to Mr. Thomas Kelsey, Yorkshireman's Arms, Cook's River Dam Road, shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS BARDWELL.
Cook's River. April 8. 4862

COTTAGE TO BE LET, with immediate possession, in Macquarie-street, adjoining the new Council Chambers, lately occupied by Mr. Hebblewhite. A verandah Cottage, containing five rooms, store room, pantry, and kitchen detached; with a well of water, and garden well fenced in. For particulars enquire of Mr. M'Evoy, tailor, Albert House, Pitt-street, next door to Pite and Preston's; or to Mrs. Egar, next door to Mr Mitchell's Cottages, Botany Road, Redfern Estate. 4863

FOUND, yesterday, in King-street, near the Commercial Wharf, a parcel of Leather Shoes. The owner can have them on giving a proper description, and paying the expense of this advertisement. Apply at Temperance Coffee-house.
Pitt-street, April 9. 4859

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, two new Houses, one with six and the other with eight rooms, including a good kitchen and cellar, with a well of water, in an airy situation, and only a few minutes' walk from George-street; also a piece of ground adjoining, fifteen feet wide by fifty feet deep. Title unexceptionable. For particulars apply, with full address, to Y R., at this Office. 4882

TO LET, on the North Shore, in sight of the Steam Ferry, a new brick-built verandah COTTAGE, containing four rooms, attic, kitchen, a well of water,—fire-wood adjoining; admirably adapted for a boarding house for four or five bachelors, or a family. Rent extremely moderate, either by the week or on lease. Apply to Mr. Williams, shoemaker, North Shore. 4851

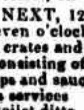
SALES BY AUCTION.

PORT, SHERRY, BROWN STOUT, BASS'S ALE, PORK, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, the 9th instant,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
Ten cases superior Port, 3 dozen each
Ten cases fine pale Sherry 3 dozen each
Four cases superior pale Sherry, 4 dozen each
Six casks Sherry, 3 dozen each
Fifteen casks Bass's Ale, 3½ dozen each
Four quarter-casks superior Port, 29 qrs. each
Five barrels Pork
One case, about 50 dozen, cut Wine Glasses.
Terms at Sale. 4870

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Two cases plush waistcoats, with sleeves
Two cases scarlet ditto, with ditto
Three patent water closets, with force pumps complete
Horse-hair bottomed chairs, whips and walking sticks, hats, prints, horse-hair cloths, pedestal lamp, pictures, slippers, feather beds, patent door springs, blacking, wine glasses, wine in wood and bottle, brown stout, bottled ale, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 4868



THE CUTTER "LAPWING."
BURTHEN 23 TONS, O. M.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on
THURSDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The CUTTER *LAPWING*, burthen 23 tons, O. M., as she now lies off the Flour Company's Wharf.
*** This vessel has been recently repaired and coppered at an expense of £120. She sails very fast, and is particularly adapted for trading to the northern settlements, being of a light draught of water.
Terms at sale. 4862

EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.
(CONTINUATION OF SALE OF LAST WEEK.)

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 577, Lower George-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 12TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
About twenty crates and casks Earthenware and Glass, consisting of—
Large sized cups and saucers
Dinner and tea services
Chamber and toilet ditto
Willow plates, sizes
Ditto flat dishes, ditto
Ditto bakers' dishes, ditto
Ditto soup tureens
Sauce tureens
Teapots, sugars, and creams
Cream coloured chambers
Ditto ewers and basins
Ditto foot baths
Rich botanical gilt dessert services
Florence and tournament jugs, sizes
Jelly cans
Druggists' and doctors' jars, sizes
Half-pint tumblers
Pint and quart decanters
Liquor bottles and glasses
Cut and moulded water jugs
Sugar basins
London shaped goblets
Assorted crates, with every article suitable for country stores, all in good order.
Terms, cash. 4871

DAMAGED FORFARS AND BROWN DUCK.

MR. JOHN CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia,
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant,
at twelve o'clock,
Four pieces 36 inch Forfars damaged
Five pieces 24 inch brown duck ditto
One piece sacking ditto
Terms—Cash: no reserve. 4872

WEDNESDAY EVENING
SALE OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THE FIRST OF A SERIES.

W. G. MOORE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Hart's-buildings, Pitt-street,
On WEDNESDAY next, April 10th,
An invoice of Books and Stationery, of which the following forms a part:—
The whole of Sir Walter Scott's Works
Shakspeare's Works
The Spectator
Master Humphrey's Clock
Newgate Calender
What to Observe—a new work
Twenty different Annuals
M'Donald on Chess
The Humourist, by Cruikshank
Cooper's Novels
Byron's Poems
Paul Perriwinkle
Tom Jones
Goldsmith's Works
Falconer's Shipwreck
Tradesman's Law Library
Pope and Maguire's Discussion
Henry's Chemistry
Lives of British Physicians
London Pharmacopeia, Medical Dictionary
Culpeper's Herbal, and Treatise on Diet and Regimen
Wesley's, Blair's, Whitfield's, Brown's, and other Sermons
ALSO,
Novels, Dictionaries, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Works on Surveying, Atlases, Song Books, Works on Natural History, Catholic Books, Sketch Books, and about two hundred interesting books for young people.
AFTER WHICH,
A regular assortment of Stationery, comprising
Foolscap and post paper
Coloured tissue paper
Brown paper
Drawing paper
Copy books
Engravings
Pocket books
Steel pens
Playing cards
Slates
Drawing frames
ALSO,
A portfolio of water colour drawings, views in Sydney, &c.
AND
A good assortment of ledgers, bank books, &c., the whole of which will be on view on Wednesday morning.
Terms—Cash: no reserve. 4883

SPIRITS.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.
(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria No. 17.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock,
Five hogsheads rum, ex *Spence*
Two puncheons rum, ex *Duke of Roxburgh*
One puncheon rum, ex *Goshawk*
Two puncheons rum, ex *Richard Reynolds*
One barrel gin, ex *Hope*
Thirteen cases gin, ex *Ellen*
Two cases brandy, ex *Champion*
Seven cases cigars, ex *Donna Carmelita*
Four cases cigars, ex *Orwell*
One case cigars, ex *Lady of the Lake.*
By order of the Trustees.
Terms at sale. 4880

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock,
Two very handsome book-cases
One ditto ditto loo table, with claw feet
One ditto ditto card table, ditto
One ditto ditto pembroke, ditto
One ditto ditto sofa, ditto
One easy chair, lined with morocco
One hall table hat-stand
One very handsome cheval glass
Two very handsome silver-mounted lamps
One sideboard
One cheffonier
With a lot of other furniture.
Terms—Cash. 4881

WHITE SIAM SUGAR, SUGAR-CANDY, AND PEPPER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock,
69 bags fine white Siam sugar
237 ditto ditto
3 cwt. white pepper
11 boxes sugar candy.
Terms at sale 4878

REMAINING ALLOTMENTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BROUGHTON,

Immediately adjoining the PETERSHAM ESTATE, in the District of Sydney, about midway between FIVE DOCK FARM and the CITY OF SYDNEY, with easy access by excellent roads as well as by water. This truly beautiful property is divided into allotments suitable for genteel VILLA RESIDENCES, also to meet the views of every description of purchaser.
THE WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS are admirably adapted for boatbuilders, and most of the other allotments, from the great depth and superior quality of the soil, are well worth the particular attention of MARKET GARDENERS, or the Cottage Residences of Industrious Mechanics, the distance being little more than three miles from Sydney.

MR. BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions from the proprietor, S A. Perry, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General, being about to leave for Europe, to submit this valuable property for sale by public auction,
ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
Without reserve.
The well known question is "Where shall I find a spot to build my own house?" This question is now answered with becoming confidence—Buy an allotment in this beautiful Township of
BROUGHTON;
the distance from Sydney being only a pleasant walk by the Balmain or Sydney roads.
Newly arrived immigrants, boat-builders, quarrymen, painters, brickmakers, and artizans generally, will do well to purchase at this sale, and secure to themselves and families a portion of the Township of Broughton, and build their own house, by which means they will effect a saving of at least twenty-five per cent. upon their present outlay for the common necessary of life only, and above all, liberate themselves from the filthy and crowded parts of Sydney, eminent only for their having destroyed the health and caused the premature death of hundreds. Therefore
STUDY YOUR OWN INTEREST;
buy land and build your own house in this delightful neighbourhood.
To give a full description of the beautiful and highly respectable neighbourhood, would occupy more space in a newspaper, and time to the reader, than either can spare; and it must be admitted, it is better to judge for ourselves, especially in the present time, when *Auctioneers' Advertisements* are not particularly renowned for their adherence to
TRUTH.
Mr. Blackman is desired by the proprietor to inform persons desirous of purchasing, that every facility will be given to them in selecting the lots prior to the day of sale, and that a servant will be constantly in attendance upon the property for that purpose. Do not neglect to attend and enquire for the residence of Captain Perry, "*Austinum*," and every attention will be given to those who wish to inspect the township of
BROUGHTON,
which is surrounded by the residences and properties of James Norton, Esq., Ryan Brenan, Esq., R. Campbell, Esq., W. H. Mackenzie, Esq., J. P., John P. Mackenzie, Esq., and Mr. Abraham Hearn; and the advantage of a first-rate School, under the direction of Mr. Walpole, close to the premises. Terms—very liberal—at time of sale.
Large plans on view at the Office of the Auctioneer. 4865

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on
TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock, precisely,
By order of the proprietor, S. A. PERRY, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General, who is about to leave for Europe.
Household Furniture, consisting of—
Sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, sideboard, lamps, chests of drawers, bookcases, four-post and other bedsteads, wash-hand stands, wardrobes, toilet tables and glasses, &c., &c.
ALSO, THE LIBRARY,
Consisting of Scientific and Standard Works,
AFTER WHICH,
About 2000 Sheep and a mixed herd of Cattle, full particulars of which will be given at time of sale.
Terms at time of sale. 4864

HORSES, DRAYS, AND HARNESS.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY CARR.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market,
ON FRIDAY, 12TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
A saddle horse, saddle, and bridle
AFTERWARDS,
A splendid entire black horse, being an excellent draught, perfectly quiet, good temper, aged four years off, and in excellent condition.
ALSO,
A new dray (built expressly for town work), and a
New set of harness (to fit the horse)
Also, expected at the same sale, several horses, mares, drays, &c. 4876

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 4.
Lowry v. O'Brien.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to the lease of those premises, now occupied by defendant and others, in Lower George-street, opposite the site of the old Gaol, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
4741 Under Sheriff.

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ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—As English travellers have been as rarely seen in Ireland this year as white men at Timbuctoo, some of your readers may be glad to have an authentic account of the actual position of affairs in that country, from one who for six weeks past has seen, read, thought, inquired, and spoken, nothing but Ireland. Up to the last day of September, in the last year, boatmen on the lakes of Killarney obtained 74 days' hire. Up to the same date, in this year, they had obtained only 25; the difference being owing to the falling off in the number of English tourists, of whom only eight or ten parties had visited the Lake this year.

Having crossed the south of Ireland in a variety of directions, and conversed with people of every description, from the nobleman to the peasant, I feel that I am not guilty of presumption in enabling my countrymen to participate in the result of my observations. One peculiarity of the present extraordinary state of the public mind in Ireland is that everybody speaks out. The Roman Catholic peasantry appear to be so confident in their numbers and unanimity, as to consider any concealment of their plans and intentions quite an unnecessary precaution; and as I was merely an English tourist, of whom they had been accustomed to see many hundreds in the course of every year, they opened their minds to me with greater freedom than they would have done to any of the official or military persons resident in Ireland. On my part, finding that I had visited the country at a crisis of no ordinary importance, I regarded romantic scenery and other usual objects of a traveller's attention as of minor importance, and applied myself carefully to the study of the popular mind.

Before I left England I took great pains to form a just opinion as to the real nature of the popular movement in progress in Ireland, and the conclusion I came to was the same which has, I believe, been arrived at by the best informed persons in this country. The whole affair appeared to me to be a gigantic piece of blarney on O'Counell's part. I believed it to have its root in the vulgar, but, nevertheless, very powerful motive of saving himself from pecuniary ruin. Beside this, every demagogue is, from the necessity of his position obliged to go forward. He is by profession a fisher in troubled waters. The demagogue sinks into insignificance just in proportion as public affairs settle down into tranquillity.

O'Connell, no doubt, also aimed at upsetting the present Government, and getting some instalments for Ireland; but that a shrewd person like O'Connell, who has attended Parliament year after year, and who knows the power and resources of the British nation, and the fixed determination of the great majority, in numbers, wealth, and intelligence, not to submit to a dismemberment of the empire, should seriously believe in the possibility of Repeal, is so unlikely as to be really incredible.

It soon became apparent to me, after my arrival in Ireland, that although this view of the case was perfectly correct as far as O'Connell was concerned, the matter had taken much deeper root. Other leaders besides O'Connell either appeared on the stage, or skulked behind the scenes; and, above all, it was evident that the great mass of the Roman Catholic peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart. The people were bursting with repeal. It was not in the least necessary to put searching questions to them in order to get at their sentiments. You could not make the commonest enquiry without bringing on a repeal discussion. If you asked the price of pork or fish in the streets, the old women were sure to say something of this sort after they had answered your question:—"Well, sir, when are we to have our rights? when will our Parliament sit in College-green?"

The people, in short, were determined to have repeal—by fair means, if possible—but, at any rate, repeal. They had, moreover, fully made up their minds to the sacrifices consequent upon a popular rising, and had familiarised themselves to all the contingencies of an insurrection in an extraordinary degree. There was not a single important point connected with the subject on which they not prepared with a good military answer; and in whatever part of the country the question might be asked, you were sure of receiving the same answer in substance, and, generally the same words. The last-mentioned circumstance proves to demonstration that the plans of operation with which the heads of the peasantry were filled did not originate with themselves, but that they emanated from some common source, and were, in fact, the instructions of superior minds, which had been carefully prepared to suit the exigency of the case, and had been afterwards disseminated by means of some established organisation among the people.

If the Rebellion of 1798 were spoken of, the remark invariably made was to this effect: "Those, sir, were the days of drinking whisky. Our people lay drunk in the ditches, and the troops obtained an easy victory. But now we are sober, temperate, and religious people." If I heard this remark made once, I heard it fifty times.

If the superiority of disciplined over undisciplined troops were adverted to, the answer was always of this kind: "Oh, sir! you don't suppose we shall give you the advantage of fighting a pitched battle with us. We shall rise in our counties and baronies, and do all we want (which means, making a clean sweep of the Protestants), and when the troops arrive, they will find the people quietly at plough, and we shall be doing our work elsewhere." Reference was also constantly made to cutting off convoys and detached parties, by lining the hedges with pikemen and closing upon them, in the way that was practised with some success during the rebellion of 1798, and subsequently, on the occasion of several well-known conflicts with the police.

Workmen were employed in boring loopholes in the walls of the first barrack which I happened to pass. A person who was with me pointed with his thumb to the people so employed, and said, "Pretty nonsense that, sir. When the boys rise, they will pull the soldiers out by the shoulders." I asked him to explain himself, and he went on to say that the walls of the barracks would be scaled in every direction by night, and that the people would tumble in over by thousands, and squeeze the troops to death, if they did not take them out and throw them into the river. I believe this to be a perfectly correct military idea. The contour of many of the barracks is very extensive. The walls are low; there is no ditch: and if the people had tumbled over by hundreds at night, when the raking fire from the bastions would have less effect, it is possible that before our preparations were so complete as they now are, the assailants might have carried some of the barracks. I afterwards found that this plan of attacking the barracks was generally diffused among the people.

There is another horrible prevailing idea, which really startled me the first time I heard it. I was waiting for my car early in the morning in the street of a small, sulky, ill-conditioned town, when seeing a farmer's wife setting up a potatoe stall, I asked her the price of her potatoes. She gave me a civil answer; but two men were standing by, one of whom said, without my having previously addressed him, or having made any remark calculated to encourage the observation, "We shall eat *wheaten bread* next year, sir." I was really unable to make out his drift, and told him good-humouredly, that I was very glad to hear it, but begged to know how the change would be brought about. "There will be fewer of us, sir," was the reply. I then began to understand his meaning, and, as I encouraged him to speak out, he proceeded to say that there were eight millions of them, that the land was not able to bear them, that one or two millions might be spared with advantage, and that the country would be for the survivors. I afterwards heard the same idea, either in whole or in part, in a variety of forms, but the burden of the song always was "Protestant and Catholic will freely fall, and the land will be for the survivors."

Their commissariat also was arranged. Every man was to bring so many days' potatoes, and butter and bacon if he could afford it.

Amidst all this warlike preparation, I was surprised to hear nothing of drilling, or of the manufacture of arms, and I made various inquiries upon the subject. It appeared from the result, that it formed no part of the plan of the popular leaders to drill the people in an ostensible military manner in that stage of their operations. The tactics they had resolved upon, which are mainly those of a guerilla warfare, did not require a high state of discipline, and to have assembled large bodies of men for the purpose of training them would have led to a premature explosion. With regard to arms, the answer I always received was, that there was no want of arms already in the country, and that as the people were all of one mind, when they rose, they would convert everything into weapons of war.

Their reliance seemed to be on the stock of fire-arms constantly concealed in the country; on their national weapon, the pike, which may be manufactured by any common blacksmith, in large numbers, in the course of a single day, and on the pitchfork (scarcely less formidable than the pike), which is in every cabin. But their main reliance was in their numbers and unanimity. The people of Zurich effected their Strauss revolution with their red umbrellas, and the people of the south of Ireland seem to fancy, that if they once rose as one man, every body must quail before them.

If you spoke to them of the army, the remark commonly made was, "But, sir, you forget that three-fourths of the army are Irishmen, and every Irishman is a repealer."

If you spoke of the Protestants of the north, the answer was, "the Presbyterian tenants will not stand by their landlords. Lord Roden called a great meeting on the subject, and he was obliged to give it up, because the tenantry were prepared to come forward with a demand for fixity of tenure as the price of their adherence." It is remarkable that on no one occasion did I hear it stated by the Roman Catholic peasants that they could *beat* the Protestants of the North. What they always said was, that the Protestants would not turn out at the call of their nobility and gentry.

Reference was also constantly made to assistance which they expect from foreign powers, and from Wales, Scotland, and the manufacturing districts, and the remark invariably made was, that although the affair might commence in Ireland, it would not end there.

Yet after the people had been talking in this strain, if you said that you were sorry to find them in such a temper of mind, the answer always returned was, "Sir! we have no intention of going to war." "Not going to war!" was the natural rejoinder—"Why, you have been talking nothing but treason and rebellion for the last hour, and now you say that you do not intend to go to war. What do you mean?" "No, sir," was the regular reply, "We do not mean to go to war with the government, but if the government goes to war with us, then all the boys will rise." This again required explanation, and on inquiry always turned out that their real meaning was as follows:—They have unlimited faith in O'Connell's practical talents and in his knowledge of the law. They are persuaded that he will not take any step which will be contrary to law. They looked forward to the assembly of the three hundred as the crisis on which the whole question depended. If the government interferred with the meeting of the three hundred, they considered that the first aggression would then decidedly be on the part of the government, and that was to be the signal for their rising. It has been carefully impressed upon them that they are not themselves to take the initiative, but that they are to leave the government to put itself in the wrong by making the first attack. It may also be observed that they never speak of their rizing as an insurrection or rebellion, but that the term always used by them is "going to war." The genius of the Irish is decidedly military.

It is due to the people to say that, while they have rebellion and massacre on their lips, they are, nevertheless, decidedly advancing in sobriety, industry, and, except in the case of the horrible Tipperary murders, in good order, and respect for the laws. Faction fights have ceased to exist, and shileleghs are rarely seen except in the police offices, where they are used as firewood. Repeal has been for some time past their master passion, and everything else, even what are generally considered the milder virtues, has been pressed into the service. The motto which is put most prominently forward at their repeal meetings is, "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." Although the organisation of the Temperance Societies preceded the Repeal movement, that organisation has been adopted into it. The congregation of each Roman Catholic chapel generally forms a temperance society. The repeal wardens are the officers; the temperance band, the members of which are dressed in uniform, are the rallying point; and when it is determined to show the strength of the country, the male members of the Temperance Societies are marshalled under their respective bands and colours, and march out to the monster meetings. The people appear to take a pride in displaying their fixity of purpose, and the supposed moral excellence of their cause, by an obvious abandonment of their previously habitual vices. They feel ashamed when a drunken man appears reeling in the streets, and I have seen them rebuke mendicants whom they have observed in the act of importuning a stranger. Intoxication is now rarely seen in Ireland. I visited three crowded fairs, and did not see a single instance of it; and I did not observe more than six or seven drunken people all the time I was in Ireland.

There is nothing new under the sun. The same unwonted quiet preceded the breaking out of the last rebellion. The following well-known passage is almost as applicable to the present crisis as it was to that of 1798:—"I apprehend we shall have a rough winter again, though we have had so still a summer. The people about us are too hush and too prudent; it is not their natures; there's something contriving among them; they don't break one another's heads at fairs as they used to do; they keep from whiskey; there must be some strong motive working this change upon them—good or bad, 'tis hard to say which." God forbid that I should undervalue the existing symptoms of an improved morality; but nobody will deny that it will be an advantage if we can have the morality without the rebellion.

I am also bound to say, that although the people talked to me of blood and murder as familiarly as young ladies talk of puppy-dogs and kittens, I did not meet with a single instance of incivility. I was told more than once, that if the boys were to rise, my life would not be worth a bad pound note; and certainly, at two or three places, the people were in such a gloomy frame of mind, that, after one or two trials I did not venture to ask them any questions on any subject. The only privation I suffered was the absence of the free flow of genuine Irish humour with which travellers in Ireland in better times have been delighted. The people were, as a general rule, in too serious a mood to indulge in jokes; nevertheless, the fun which every Irishman possesses would occasionally ooze out. If you asked them what they would do if they did not get Repeal, they generally looked glum, and talked rebelliously; but some would say, after a little consideration, "Why, sir, I suppose we should do without it," or "I suppose we should do as we did before." Not to get Repeal, always seemed to be quite a new idea to them; and when the impossibility of it was pointed out, it seemed to have the same effect upon their minds as a violent shock might have been expected to have upon their bodies.

Hitherto I have been speaking only of the Roman Catholic peasantry of the south of Ireland. They are naturally an amiable, good humoured, and contented people, but they are very ignorant and very excitable, and they have been systematically plied with representations to a degree which was, perhaps, never practised before. I never saw a poor people in such a miserable state of delusion.

The Roman Catholics of the middle class, both in town and country, have also generally given in to the movement. The popular current was running too strong for them to withstand, and they have, one by one, been carried away by it. Some are influenced by mistaken patriotic motives, but the generality have merely yielded to the necessity of their situation.

The case is very different with some few of the gentry, both Protestant and Catholic, who have given their sanction to the movement. Their independent fortunes place them in a situation which enables them to speak out when all others are obliged to be silent. Their liberal education, and the general information possessed by them, must have convinced them that the Repeal cause would have been seriously and effectively prosecuted only by means of a popular insurrection, which would bring destruction upon the South of Ireland, and which would not, after all succeed; but although these gentlemen do not hesitate to give their sanction to the movement, and to hound on the people to their ruin, nothing is further from their intention than to risk their own necks and fortunes. When the time arrives for showing colours (if, which God forbid, it ever should arrive), the poor deluded people will be astonished at the number of influential persons upon whom they now count, who will pair off with the government. If the gentlemen alluded to wish to preserve a character for common honesty and good faith, they will side with the people in the case supposed; but as they joined the movement from the selfish motive of obtaining for themselves a temporary popularity, they may be expected to prefer their own safety, and to sacrifice the people, when it comes to the point. I do not like the plan of giving unprincipled or foolish ambitious persons the opportunity of reaping the honours, without suffering the pains of martyrdom. It is desirable that no martyrs at all should be made; but if they must be made, let them at least be real martyrs.

There is another estate in the repeal ranks, of the existence of which people in England have no notion. These are the young men of Dublin. They profess to be Irish politicians of the Emmett and Lord Edward Fitzgerald school; and as far as the difference in the circumstances of the two countries admits, they answers to the *Jeunes gens de Paris*. They are public-spirited, enthusiastic young men, possessed of that description of crude and imperfect information on political subjects, which induced several of our present Whig and Conservative leaders to be violent Radicals in their youth. These Young men of Dublin supply all the good writing, and history, and political philosophy, such as it is, of the party. They also supply the poetry; and in order to give some idea of the spirit of it, I will quote an entire piece, which, although it goes the whole length of open warfare, falls far short of many other of their productions in point of bitterness and virulence, both against the English nation and their own landlords and other obnoxious persons.

Τα οπλα σς λαβωμεν
Παιδες Ἑλληνων αγωμεν.
Ποταμιδων εχθρων το αιμα
Ας τρεζη υπο ποδων.

Can the depths of the ocean afford you not graves,
That you come thus to perish afar o'er the waves;
To redden and swell the wild torrents that flow
Through the valley of vengeance, the dark Aharlow?
The clangour of conflict o'er burdens the breeze,
From the stormy Slieve Bloom to the stately Galtees;
Your caverns and torrents are purple with gore,
Slievenamon, Glencoloe, and sublime Goltymore!
The sun burst that slumber'd embalm'd in our tears,
Tipperary! shall wave o'er thy tall mountaineers!
And the dark hill shall bristle with sabre and spear,
While one tyrant remains to forge manacles here.
The riderless war-steed careers o'er the plain,
With a shaft in his flank and a blood-dripping mane,
His gallant breast labours, and glare his wild eyes;
He plunges in torture—falls—shivers—and dies.
Let the trumpets ring triumph! the tyrant is slain:
He reels o'er his charger deep pierced through the brain;
And his myriads are flying like leaves on the gale,
But who shall escape from our hills with the tale?
For the arrows of vengeance are show'ring like rain,
And choke the strong rivers with islands of slain,
Till thy waves, "lordly Shannon," all crimsonly flow,
Like the billows of hell with the blood of the foe.
Ay! the foemen are flying, but vainly they fly—
Revenge with the fleetness of lightning can vie:
And the septs from the mountains spring up from each rock,
And rush down the ravines like wolves on the flock.
And who shall pass over the stormy Slieve Bloom,
To tell the pale Saxon of tyranny's doom;
When, like tigers from ambush, our fierce mountaineers
Leap along from the crags with their death-dealing spears?
They came with high boasting to bind us as slaves;
But the glen and the torrent have yawn'd for their graves—
From the gloomy Ardfinnan to wild Templemore—
From the Suir to the Shannon—all red with their gore.
By the soul of Heremon! our warriors may smile,
To remember the march of the foe through our isle;
Their banners and harness were costly and gay,
And proudly they flash'd in the summer sun's ray;
The hilts of their falchions were crusted with gold,
And the gems on their helmets were bright to behold.
By Saint Bride of Kildare! but they moved in fair show—
To gorge the young eagles of dark Aharlow!

Popular ballads from the same workshop, of the same general description, but of a coarser and simpler kind, are openly sung in the streets of the towns and villages, and form not the least important part of the system of measures which has been adopted for the purpose of inflaming the people.

October 11, 1843. PHILALETHES.

LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—LORD STANLEY UPON FARMING.

Liverpool, Thursday, October 5.

THE annual meeting of the above society for the show of live stock, agricultural implements, roots, seeds, &c., took place in this town to-day, in a field belonging to Messrs. Logan and Crump, situated at the top of Sackville-street, near the new Haymarket. The exhibition was most numerously and respectably attended, and the show of cattle was considered excellent in point of quality, but not quite so numerous as on some former occasions.

The dinner was held at Messrs. Lucas's repository, Great Charlotte-street, in the evening, at which the Right Hon. Lord Stanley presided. About 250 gentlemen sat down upon the occasion. On the right of the chairman we noticed Sir Richard Brooke, Mr. J. I. Blackburne, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Harold Littledale, Mr. Peter Ainsworth, M.P., and Mr. John Formby; and on his left, the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, M.P., Mr. W. Blundell, Mr. T. W. Blundell, Mr. J. O. Leigh, Mr. Robert Neilson, Mr. Adam Hodgson, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. G. B. Yates, Mr. Peter Greenall, M.P., Mr. Councillor Sheppard, and many others of the aristocracy and leading agriculturists of the county.

Immediately after the cloth had been withdrawn,

The Chairman rose and said, he was sure that it would require no observations from him to induce them to drink her Majesty's health in that spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm with which it was received everywhere throughout the country. He begged to give "Her Majesty's health."

Drunk with nine times nine.

The Chairman again rose and said, that in proposing the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, he was proposing to them the health of a lady who, greatly as she was respected when holding a high situation in this country, had learned the most difficult of all lessons—to descend from a throne with dignity into the comparative retirement of private life, there to live in the increased affection of the people of England.—(Cheers.) He begged to propose to them "the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager."

The toast was most enthusiastically received.

The "health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, was next drunk with all the honours. The "health of the Army and Navy" followed. (Cheers)

The noble Chairman then rose and said, We have now arrived at what I may, without impropriety, designate the principal toast of the evening, and in discharging what I feel to be my duty in the situation you have been pleased to honour me with, I beg to offer a few remarks before I propose that toast to your acceptance,—I mean, "Success to the Liverpool Agricultural Association." These meetings are intended to bring all parties together for the promotion of no narrow or individual, but of great national interests (cheers)—to increase the capacity, to increase the information, to increase the skill by which the productive powers of the soil may be augmented, and by the view of rival excellence to excite in the minds of the labouring, the farming, and the landlord population of this country, a proper emulation and proper competition in the great objects which they are the instruments of Providence in promoting. Gentlemen, it is impossible to cast our eyes around the country in which we live, and not to acknowledge with satisfaction that there has been a vast improvement in practical agriculture within the last ten or fifteen years. In that improvement I firmly believe this association has borne its full share—(cheers), and therefore I should greatly lament that any circumstances could deprive it of that support and countenance which you, gentlemen, who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are deeply interested in affording for the purpose of securing its permanence and prosperity. I said I would not offer any observation on the stock exhibited this day, but you will permit me, perhaps, to make a few remarks to you on two subjects which are, as in point of fact you all know, of primary and elementary importance in the science of agriculture, and without which all other improvements are comparatively worthless. I would call your attention, then, to the vast importance of regular, effectual, thorough draining of the soil in the first instance, and as the foundation of all improvement. Now, it is quite true that agriculture is not capable of that indefinite extension by which the manufacturing industry of this country has, in its rapid progress, astonished the world; but it is equally true that agriculture is capable of vast extension and improvement. The surface of your soil, indeed, is limited, and the capacities of your soil are limited also, but in a much less degree than is generally supposed. I speak with perfect confidence when I say that of the great bulk of the land of this country, the immense majority is capable of returning a large amount of profit upon a very large, an enormously large, outlay of capital, judiciously expended on it; and, considering the condition of this country, considering the constantly and rapidly increasing population of this country, it is not only our interest, but it is our positive duty, to exert ourselves, and to apply the best energies, not of our limbs and sinews alone, but of our minds and intelligence, to those means whereby the soil may be rendered more capable of supporting its increased and increasing millions. (Cheers.) Without occupying your time with any vague generalities on a matter which, indeed, is universally admitted—namely, the importance and advantage of draining generally, I may be permitted perhaps to state to you two or three facts as practical results which have come under my own immediate observation, and which, at least, will show that what I preach to you I am, to a certain extent, engaged in practising myself. Speaking, then, on the part of my father, as well as for myself, I may say, that in the course of the last two or three years we have, for ourselves and tenants, put under ground nearer 3,000,000 than 2,500,000 tiles, which I think may be taken as a pretty fair indication of our belief in the success of the great experiment we have undertaken. (Cheers.) I might state many more facts of the same kind, but I wish to spare your time, especially as you will be addressed this evening by others on the same subject, and particularly by my friend Mr. Robert Neilson, who has done more to improve his farm than, perhaps, any other tenant in the country, (Cheers.) This I will say, that I have heard tenants, who have had their lands drained by their landlord, and who pay interest for that outlay, declare that their land has doubled in value by the single operation of draining with tiles and slate soles (cheers): which last, I may observe, we find most serviceable, being brought very cheap from the quarries in Wales, as, besides their lightness and facility of transit, the risk of breakage is very small. Gentlemen will say, these are very expensive operations, and farmers cannot conduct them. Perhaps they cannot, unless they have confidence in their landlords, or unless they have the security of a long lease. (Cheers.) I will go further, and say, that I would much rather the tenant were not at the original expense of this outlay; because, by having the whole of the improvement conducted by one hand, and under one management, there is security given that the work shall be performed, not with a view to the temporary, but the permanent interest of the estate; and although I am quite aware that the tenant cannot afford the outlay of say £6 or £7 per acre, in thorough draining, yet I am quite certain if this work were done by the landlord there is no tenant, be his lease long or short, who would not be able to pay interest on the outlay at the rate of 5 per cent. (Cheers.) I myself know instances in which I will venture to say the result of the first year's draining has been an increase to the tenant of 10, 15, and even 20 bushels of wheat on the large acre, and only taking that at the rate of 7s. the bushel, I leave you to calculate for yourselves how much profit they would derive from an expenditure which in no case could exceed £15 or £16 on the large acre at the outset. (Cheers.) I would also observe that the system of draining, to whatever extent it may be carried, must depend on the co operation of a number of parties. It is of comparatively little importance to have the field well drained if the ditches into which the drains run are not well cleaned out too, and a sufficient outfall secured for the water. And, for the purpose of securing larger general outfalls, the co-operation of many landlords and many tenants is required. But I wish to impress on you that, with respect to the smaller watercourses, which are not less important, it is not only your mutual duty, but your mutual interest, as farmers and tenants on neighbouring properties, to watch over each and all, to see that each and all perform for each and all the common duty of keeping the ditches on their own farms open. In this matter you have a common interest, you have the power of enforcing a common duty, and it is a subject not to be lost sight of by the practical working farmers of the country. (Cheers.) This leads me to another subject, on which I would say a word or two—with respect to fences, and the laying out of farms. I am no advocate for the destruction of hedges or of hedge-row timber. In a country so flat and exposed as this, it is not ornament, but protection, that is offered by that hedge-row timber. I am also aware that the size of fields on a farm must bear some proportion to the farm itself, while the size of a farm must bear some proportion to the capital of the farmer who occupies it; and with the full conviction in my own mind of the superior advantages and economy of large farms, I, for one, as a landlord, should be prepared to say, that I would forego particular advantages rather than remove from a farm an industrious tenant who, to the best of his abilities, was exerting himself to do his duty. (Loud cheers.) But, although I am not an advocate for clearing the country by the destruction of hedge-row timber, there are some bounds to be set to the number, and still more to the direction of fences; and I am perfectly satisfied no agriculture can be successfully conducted when the bulk of farms is divided into fields of two, three, three quarters, and even one-quarter of an acre each. The very space that is lost by these fences, running in every direction but the straight one, constituting an enormous part of the land, and yielding no profit, but doing a great deal of mischief, is no unimportant consideration. The other day I called for a practical return of the quantity of land which had been gained in 290 acres by the mere removal of fences and laying fields together; and to what do you suppose it amounted? Upon 290 acres there was an actual increase of available land to the extent of 22 statute acres, or 7 per cent. of the whole surface of the soil. (Cheers.) But the loss of ground is not the only or the greatest evil. In this country we have a multiplicity of old rotten copse and disused marl pits, harbouring vermin—although, as a sportsman, I must also allow they harbour game, and for that reason I would not otherwise do away with them (a laugh); but all these things, depend on it, most materially interfere with the due circulation of the air, and exclude the sun, so that not only in the point of quantity is the crop inferior and much later in point of time, but it is absolutely impossible that it should ripen simultaneously; hence, part is cut ripe and part unripe, and the grain when brought to market fetches a low price. (Cheers.) Having mentioned the unequal ripening of corn, I must not neglect to impres on you a most important matter in connexion with draining. I have no doubt in the world, and I believe it may be practically proved, that by thoroughly draining land you may not only increase the produce, but accelerate the period of your harvest by a fortnight or ten days at least (cheers); and those who consider how variable and uncertain our climate is, and how apt the farmer is to be caught in the midst of the harvest by cold, blighting winds, and bad weather, must appreciate the great advantage to him of getting in his crops in the middle of August, instead of the beginning of September. (Cheers.) There are many who can testify to this having actually occurred in their own experience. In the course of the last spring the farmer of drained land could get on it ten days or a fortnight before his neighbour could put a horse on his land, at a time when the most successful farming operations should commence. (Cheers.) I am sure you will all forgive me for troubling you with these details (cheers); there are many other topics which I should have wished to bring under your notice; but this is the main maxim I wish to impress upon you—this is no time for the farmer to remain with his hands behind his back, and going on just as his father or grandfather did before him. (Cheers). Fresh demands are coming upon him; all classes in this stirring age are active and competing, and it will not do for the farmers to be less active, less energetic, less intelligent, or applying less science to the cultivation of the soil, than all other classes are actually striving to apply in their various avocations of active industry. (Cheers.) It is of great importance to the farmer that his operations should be conducted economically. When I say economically, I do not mean without the expenditure of money, because very often a judicious expenditure of capital will in the end prove most economical; but I do mean that in his time, in his cultivation, in his labour, whether manual or horse labour, whatever it be, he ought to direct all the energies of his mind to turn the labour and capital he employs to the best and most beneficial results. I do not, for example, consider it economy for the farmer in the month of September, to be pottering for three weeks over a field, because he would rather finish the harvest at his leisure with the help of his son, instead of employing additional assistance. The probability is, that such a farmer loses property largely by shedding, and certainly he exposes all to the chance of bad weather. (Cheers) I don't call it economical for a man to be lumbering after an old wooden plough because he won't buy an iron one, putting three or four horses and two men where a pair of horses and one man would do. (Cheers) If farmers think they can carry on their business in this style from one generation to another without change, they are quite mistaken, and they will soon find it out to their cost. But with a judicious expenditure of capital, which I am satisfied the soil can well repay, with the application of science, with a good understanding between landlord and tenant, I don't hesitate to say, that so far from being exhausted, the productive powers of the soil are capable of an increase which would astonish those who have not carefully examined the facts in their own immediate neighbourhoods. (Cheers.) Apologising again to you for the length of these observations, and trusting to your continued exertions and support, not only to maintain this institution on its present footing, but to give it the advantage of a great stimulus and increase, as a society by an important instrumentality tending to a most important end, I beg you will drink, with all honours, "Prosperity to the Liverpool Agricultural Association."

The toast was drunk with three times three.

The Chairman then gave "The Earl of Derby, the Lord Lieutenant of the county." (Cheers.)

Sir R. Brooke begged to propose the "Health of the President—Lord Stanley." (The toast was received with prolonged demonstrations of applause.)

The Chairman on returning thanks, proposed "the Healths of the Vice-Presidents." (Cheers.)

Mr. Wilbraham, M.P., returned thanks on behalf of himself and Lord Sefton

The Chairman next proposed "the health of Mr. Hilliard, one of the members of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society;" and in doing so, passed a high eulogium upon the merits of that body.

Mr. R. Ledger, the secretary, then read the annual report, from which it appeared that the Earl of Derby had contributed £100, and Lord Stanley £25, to extricate the society from its embarrassments during the past year.

The Chairman next proposed "the health of Sir Richard Brooke, and the Agriculturists of Cheshire."

Sir R. Brooke briefly returned thanks, and in doing so said that the agricultural state of his neighbourhood had been rendered prosperous chiefly through the influence of the Liverpool and other kindred agricultural societies.

The Chairman here read a list of the premiums awarded to the successful candidates. From this it appeared that premiums had been awarded to sixteen for the best cultivated farms, &c., to five for crops grown in 1842, to seventeen for horned cattle, to twelve for horses, to eight for sheep, to ten for pigs, to seven for extra stock, to three for length of servitude, to four for implements and roots, and that there were twenty-seven who had entitled themselves to sweepstakes.

The healths of "the Judges," "the Successful Candidates," and "the Secretary," having been drank in succession.

The Chairman proposed "Liberal Landlords and Industrious Tenants," and coupled in connexion with the toast, the health of Mr. Robert Neilson, a gentleman, he said, who, as a tenant, had carried on most extensive improvements on his farm.

Mr. Neilson, in responding to the toast, said he held his farm under the Earl of Derby, upon whose kindness and consideration as a landlord he passed several encomiums. He strongly recommended draining, sub-soiling, and the throwing of several small fields into one. He had himself thrown no fewer than fourteen fields into one, and, by so doing, he had gained ten headlands and saved 20s. every time the land was ploughed. He contended that the horses were less sworn at by a sulky ploughman, and that the animals were less pulled by the bit, when the fields were spacious than when they were small, and when there were many turnings to be made at the headlands. He also recommended the keeping of cattle within doors, because when fed in the house they gave more milk, and made three times the quantity of manure, which was all saved. He further recommended the use of liquid manure. He coincided with the chairman in believing that there had been a material improvement in agriculture within the last fifteen years, but, so far as his observations went, he had noticed that this improvement took place on those farms upon which the landlords had come forward with a liberal hand, and he hesitated not to say, that with some exceptions, the landlords were more deserving of a great portion of that blame which had been cast upon the agricultural classes than the tenants themselves. ("Hear," and cheers) When they looked at the condition of a farm on a tenant first entering into occupation, they beheld him labouring under many disadvantages—such, for instance, as the smallness of the fields, the immense width of ditches, the growth of hedge-row timber, the rack-rents from year to year, the want of a legalised document of possession, or a lease for five or ten years containing clauses protective of the landlord, but not of the tenant, and, in many instances, totally restrictive of cultivation. Circumstances of this kind were not likely to induce the tenant to expend his money in property which was not his own, and of which his tenure was so uncertain when it depended on the will of another. But far be it from him to deprecate that noble system of confidence which had enabled estates to be handed down from generation to generation, and where a liberal patronage had been extended which afforded security, and was not easily disturbed, and of which they had so many instances on the property of a nobleman in that neighbourhood, where this liberal system had been in existence for a period of 200 years. (Loud cheers.) He appealed to the many present. He contended that seven years was not a sufficient time to enable a man to repay himself for his outlay in the way of improvements without doing an injustice to the land during the latter part of his lease. The farmer should be given time. (Hear hear. He should be given a long lease. (Cheers.) He would fairly stretch out his hand and make extensive improvements when he saw that he might possibly be able to transmit the benefits arising therefrom to his family. Much had been done in this respect, but much more might be done. There was a "tide in the affairs" of agriculture as in everything else. It belonged to the landlords to make the first advance, inasmuch as they were component parts of the system. They should enlarge the privileges of their tenants, exhibit an example of liberality, and not think themselves disgraced by putting their shoulders to the wheel. On the other hand, the tenant should shake of his lethargy; and in this way, if both parties did their duty, England would be as independent of other countries for the production of her food as she was for their manufactures in times of peace, or their arms in those of war. (Loud cheers.)

Some other routine toasts followed; and the company separated about 10 o'clock.

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